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THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says:

"We learned, last evening, by a messenger from the army of Gen. McClellan, that he had advanced his headquarters some miles beyond Rockville, and that the army had approached the Monocacy River, the bridges over which, or a portion of them, had been destroyed by the rebels."

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

There are many rumors in town, mainly from Gen. McClellan's army, all of which have a favorable indication.

NATIONAL OCCUPATION OF NEW-MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Nationals occupied New-Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles from Frederick, yesterday.

VERY LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

Information reaches us to-night, through a clerk in one of the Departments, that our forces entered Frederick, Md., this morning, without opposition. We had previous information of our having occupied New-Market, only seven miles distant.

Letters from Gen. McClellan's army agree in the statement that the soldiers are allowed to plunder without rebuke, going into the kitchens of houses as they pass, and making free with horses and cattle as well as poultry and fruit. This practice is having a bad effect on the loyal as well as the indifferent population.

Confidence to-day seems to be fully restored in the safety of Washington from the rebel force on the Upper Potomac. In view of our advance and the retreat of the enemy westward, it is thought that the bulk of his force will not cross the river, and that a vigorous action on the part of aur army will confine the rebel operations to a raid.

A REBEL RAID TO WESTMINSTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

Last evening, at 7:30, the rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about 500 strong, with two pieces of artillery. As they charged through the village, they discharged their pistols on unarmed men in the streets. C. N. Webster, District Attorney, seeing the rebels coming, made for the railroad, and after proceeding about a mile, met a train from Baltimore, which, on his information, returned immediately. There was at Union Bridge a train of the Western Maryland Railroad (a locomotive and two cars) which should have arrived at Westminster at 5 o'clock this morning, and in the city at 8 o'clock. This train has probably been captured.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

I learn from a gentleman who left Westminster at noon yesterday, that the rebels abandoned that place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, marching towards Uniontown, which is in the direction of Hagerstown. They came from New Market on the Baltimore and Frederick road, coming across the country, and not by road, through Frederick. The route by which they left passes through Uniontown and thence by way of Cavetown to Hagerstown. They number about 350, being one portion of Stuart's cavalry, with twelve pound field pieces under command of Col. Rasser. They started into town about 9 o'clock at night, stationed their cannon on a hill, immediately picketed their horses, told the citizens who had not fled they had nothing to fear; that they came as friends, and would interfere with no one not in military service. The secession sympathizers in town kept aloof from them as much as possible, but female traitors flocked around them and welcomed them in a most enthusiastic manner. Their conduct is described as most disgusting and immodest. They arrested Dr. Billingslea. The Provost Marshal afterward paroled him. All the books and papers in connection with the enrollment were destroyed. They also took possession of the Post-office and seized all the postage stamps, which they carried off with them. They opened a few letters but left the balance.

In their intercourse with the inhabitants they professeed the greatest friendship for the peace of the State, and desired to be received as friends. No one was interfered with or questioned with regard to sentiments. They had plenty of money such as it was, and spent it freely, purchasing what they wanted from stores. Among the money were notes on the Union Bank of Baltimore; some on the Westminster Bank, and Virginia money and rebel scrip. They even purchased food for their horses. Many horses of the rebels were marked "N. S.," and Col. Rosser rode a splendid charger, which he said had belonged to Gen. Pope.

They had a picket guard out during the night about three miles this side of Westminster, but called in at 10 o'clock this morning, and took up the line of march westward at 11 o'clock. They said there would be more to come by the same route; but up to the hour our informant left none had arrived.

They destroyed a small railroad bridge about three miles west of Westminster, at Orendoff's Mills, but afterward expressed regret at having done it, Col. Rosser declaring it to have been unnecessary.

Yesterday morning their pickets brought in eleven deserters from the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. They gave as their reason for deserting, that they had not received their bounty money.

They obtained a number of recruits at Westminster, refusing all except those who came fully armed and equipped. They wore all kinds of dress, but our informant says they were comfortably clad, and were not in bad condition, nor were their horses.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Sept. 12—2½ A. M.

One of our scouts, just returned from Frederick, says that the rebels have broken up their encampment at Frederick, and are marching on Hagerstown.

The rebel forces consisted of infantry and artillery, and they had over 300 pieces of cannon, some of which were very large. The rebel Generals, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Howel Cobb, and others, were with them.

Our scout saw, as he supposed, 5,000 rebel cavalry near New-Market, which had not left camp.

The rebels had many pieces of cannon marked "United States," and also many horses, mules and wagons marked in the same way.

The opinion prevailed among all the rebel soldiers that they were going into Pennsylvania.

LATER.

Since the receipt of the foregoing, reliable information has been received that Stonewall Jackson, with his advance, is now in Hagerstown, preparing to move with his whole army upon Pennsylvania.

Our scouts from Hanover, Gettysburgh and Tanertown arrived here at a late hour last night, and confirm the evacuation of the camps at Frederick by the rebels.

Gov. Curtin has promptly advised President Lincoln and the Generals in command at Washington of all information that has reached here through the numerous channels under his control.

The most active measures are being put in force to assemble a large army to resist the rebel invasion, and, if possible, save our Capital and State from devastation and outrage.

The telegraph operator at Chambersburgh, Mr. Wilson, has rendered services almost invaluable, in reporting to Gov. Curtin the condition of affairs, often when almost surrounded by the enemy.

Men composing the companies under the call of the Governor for militia, should provide themselves with a gun and sixty rounds of fixed ammunition to suit the calibre of his piece. It will be impossible for the State to furnish arms to so large a number of men.

RUMORED ADVANCE TO GREENCASTLE, PENN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Harrisburgh correspondent, under date of the 11th, says:

"The Cumberland Valley trains to-day brought several hundred Union citizens and a number of contrabands from beyond Chambersburgh. The panic in that direction is represented as fearfully intense. The people at Chambersburgh now regard an advance on that place by the rebels as near at hand, perhaps to-night.

Reliable information has just reached me that all the rebel scouts and pickets have been withdrawn from the vicinity of Westminster, and that their boasted move on Baltimore has been totally abandoned.

The whole available force of the rebels in Maryland is now *en route* for the soil of Pennsylvania, by way of Hagerstown. The advance is now reported to be at Greencastle. This confirms the impression communicated in my morning letter. The camp fires of troops are now blazing on the banks of the Susquehanna."

WAR EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The very heavy rain, this morning, has somewhat delayed military opurations for the defence of the State, but the nucleus has already been formed for the most extensive organization. Mayor Henry has been in constant communication with the State authorities, and is every hour tendering them men and money. A. F. Baldwin & Co., Morris, Tasker & Co., and in other large machine-shops, the workmen have enrolled themselves in a body, and recruiting for the State service is very active.

The City Councils met at noon, to-day, and appointed a Committee to wait on the Mayor, to consult with him. It is understood that he will be empowered to seize upon all the arms in the city.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

From careful observers it is ascertained that there is no force of the enemy at Dranesville, scarcely a picket; that Jackson, Fitz-Hugh Lee and Longstreet came up behind Hunter's Mills from near Fairfax, remained Wednesday and Thursday last at Leesburgh, and then crossed at Edwards' Ferry into Maryland with 40,000 men. It is further stated that at the latest advices there was a large rebel force at Leesburgh, Gen. Lee commanding.

ANOTHER REBEL PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was issued by Bradley T. Johnson, the rebel Provost Marshal of Frederick:

To the People of Maryland! After sixteen months of oppression, more galling than Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's line.

The men of Maryland, who during the last long months have ben crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered, and hoped.

The Government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declaration of its President—the soldier and statesman, Davis—never to cease the war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammeled and free from Federal bayonets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparaleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn, with arms in their hands, that you shall be free. You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you; I am authorized to immediately muster in, for the war, companies and regiments.

The companies of a hundred men, the regiments of ten companies. Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and their homes. Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket, and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage. Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in.

Rise at once. Remember the cells of Fort McHenry. Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insults to your wives and daughters; the arrests, the midnight searches of your houses.

Remember these your wrongs, and rise at once in arms and strike for Liberty and Right!

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, Colonel C. S. A.
SEPT. 8, 1862.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Great Excitement in the Place—The Enemy Expected—The Union Men Leaving—Visit from the Rebel Cavalry—From Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh—Miscellaneous Facts and Rumors.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., SIX MILES FROM THE POTOMAC,
Monday Evening, Sept. 8, 1862.

I arrived here to-day, and found affairs decidedly on the rampage. "Skedaddling" is the order of the day, and with good reason, many think, for the enemy have been looked for every moment since yesterday morning. At all the stations between here and Harrisburgh I found refugees fleeing from their homes, in anticipation of a visit from the rebel cavalry. At Greencastle, fifteen miles from here, were the editors of the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch*, the Union paper published here, and many other staunch Unionists of this place. Several who had fled to Chambersburgh, in the morning, were persuaded to return with us this afternoon. We came in very slowly, ready at a moment's warning to back out of any rebel ambush, and beat a retreat, if necessary, as far back as Harrisburgh. Last evening, the train left at midnight for Chambersburgh, supposing that the rebels were close on the village. They did not make their appearance, however. There is the most intense excitement throughout all this section of the country, and they are drilling at every village and town. Gov. Curtin has issued a stirring appeal, which is printed on small sheets of paper, and is being generally distributed through the portion of Pennsylvania bordering on this county. The people are fully alive to the crisis, and though, perhaps, poorly armed and drilled, will present a bold front to the Vandals, if they choose to come this way.

All the troops *en route* through Pennsylvania are detained and massed at Harrisburgh, preparatory to being sent into this Valley. A considerable army has already been collected, ready at a moment's notice to march to any point.

The telegraph operator here, who telegraphed yesterday that he expected to be compelled to leave within a short time, has been happily disappointed and still remains. He may, however, be obliged to evacuate at any moment.

As I write, there is the most feverish anxiety throughout the village, occasioned by fresh news that the rebels are coming. The railroad train has been got in order, engine attached, steam up, and passengers aboard. Numerous vehicles have been impressed into the service, and groups of men are forming, preparatory to making for the woods and the Pennsylvania line not far distant. I have decided to remain until I obtain a sight of secesh and then take my chances of skedaddling. Should they appear, which I do not believe will be the case, my legs will doubtless carry me off as fast as the emergencies of the case demand. The belief in their coming is founded on the statements of nearly a dozen different parties, who have come to-night from the direction of Frederick, twenty-six miles distant. I have held lengthy conversations with two of them from Middletown, six miles this side of Frederick They report that the rebel cavalry, to the number of nearly 300, approached that place about 11 o'clock this forenoon. Soon after 12 o'clock some sixty of them charged into the village, shouting, "Down with the flags." None of the inhabitants, who are nearly all Union, obeying the order, (a party are just leaving, singing as they go on, "John Brown's Soul is a *marching on*," which I hardly expected to hear from Maryland boys) they, themselves, hauled down the colors from two standards, and run up the Stars and Bars. Meeting further down the street a lady wearing a Union badge they rudely snatched it from her breast, the party openly proclaiming that they were coming on in large force to occupy Hagerstown to-night, and thus obtain possession of this railroad. I know not how much importance to attach to these statements. Certainly much allowance must be made for the excitement under which all the parties are evidently laboring. We shall know very soon whether the reports are true or not. Middletown is a small village, of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, on the direct stage route between here and Frederick. While the train was waiting at Chambersburgh, deciding whether it was best or not to come on, I met with an old friend, a member of the First Maryland Home Brigade Cavalry, stationed near Harper's Ferry. He informs me that last Tuesday three companies of them were ordered to charge through Leesburgh on a reconnoisance. This affair proved very unfortunate. They were entirely surrounded, and only fifteen of his own company escaped. A negro regiment, he explicitly states, engaged in the fight. He distinctly saw a large burly negro step up to Officer Mills, who was mounted, and demand his surrender. He received a bullet through his skull for his impudence. Among others taken prisoners, were Capt. Hunter and Lieut. Milling and Gallagu; J. H. Statt, of Capt. Coles' company, and John Canan of Capt. Curll's company, were among the killed. This is the same young man who showed me, week before last, a splendid Colt's revolver, which he took from the rebels in the *mêlée* at Smithtown, on the Winchester Railroad, when we lost as prisoners seventeen cavalrymen. I consider his statement as strictly reliable. He further reports that the rebels have torn up several miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track near Point of Rocks. The Eighty-seventh Ohio, three months' regiment, stationed there, were obliged to retreat, after a brief skirmish, back to Harper's Ferry. A Government employer, Mr. J. F. Spangler, who retreated with Gen. White's forces, last Wednesday, from Winchester, has been giving me his version of the affair to-night, from which it appears that it was not "disgraceful," but, on the contrary, in accordance with orders, and skillfully accomplished. Gen. White, who is a brave officer, was ordered to retreat on Monday. On Tuesday the orders were countermanded. But before night they were again ordered to fall back to Harper's Ferry, which they forthwith proceeded to do. Necessity compelled the burning of a large number of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, probably to the value of $70,000. Five tons of gunpowder were destroyed. Four large 32-pounders were first spiked, and then had solid balls driven into the muzzles, which render them totally useless. The retreat was conducted in good order. On Sunday the rebel cavalry, to the number of four hundred, attacked Gen. White's outposts, who had then fallen back to Martinsburgh. They totally routed, driving them back to within three miles of Winchester. Fifty prisoners were taken, with horses and accoutrements, and many killed and wounded. Our forces lost only two killed, and about a dozen wounded. Gen. White continued to hold Martinsburgh securely, which is a thoroughly loyal place, situated about thirteen miles back from the Potomac. You will remember, that at the time the vote was taken in Virginia on the Ordinance of Secession, it gave an overwhelming Union majority, when rebel bayonets were bristling at every one of the polls. Through all the vicissitudes of this unhappy struggle, the people have remained true to their first faith. It *must* not be given up. The stage line between it and Harristown, *viâ* Williamsport, six miles from here, ceased running last Saturday. A buggy was sent over to-day with the mail, and returned this evening. The carrier brings the following note for the Post-office authorities here, which may serve to allay all present anxiety in regard to the safety of Martinsburgh:

I hope you will continue to send the mails to this point. There is no trouble in doing so at present. As soon as there is, I will inform you in time.

Yours, respectfully,
Brigadier-General Cavalry at Martinsburgh.
MARTINSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Mail leaves again to-morrow morning, and if the way continues to remain open, the regular stage will go over on Wednesday morning, returning at night. Military trains continue to move as far as Harper's Ferry; but no passenger car comes further down than Cumberland. Mail communication westward from the Ferry was stopped on Friday last.

TUESDAY MORNING—1 o'clock.

The train has left for Chambersburgh, loaded down with prominent Unionists, and the telegraph operator has also followed suite, taking his apparatus with him. Both will probably return to-morrow; if not, we are cut off from all communication with the outer world. J. W. Finegan and Andrew Bower, members of the Russell Cavalry raised in this county and stationed at Harper's Ferry, have just rode up to the hotel, and bring good news. Sixty of the regiment left the Ferry, early this morning, to reconnoitre the Maryland Heights, opposite the Ferry. They rode down toward Point of Rocks as far as Knoxville, six miles, and then struck off into the mountains, and rode to within two miles of Frederick. On the Molesly Bluff, one mile and a half out of the place, the rebels have planted a heavy battery. Scouring around through the mountains, they captured nine cavalry at "Hagen's Hotel," five miles from Frederick, after wounding one in the thigh and another in the shoulder—three at Middletown, and four others at different places, making seventeen in all. A sergeant-major of the Louisiana Tigers, ragged and dirty, was taken at Jefferson. The whole party, with the exception of these two returned to Harper's Ferry, taking their prisoners with them, who will doubtless be quartered in the old engine house. Finnegan has slung to his saddle a Confederate carbine, which he took from the rebel who was shot in the thigh, and a superb gold watch, which he thought would be more safe in his own hands than in the rebel's who wore it. This important reconnoissance establishes two things, viz., that the enemy are overrunning the mountains opposite the ferry, and between here and Frederick, and that they, through fear or some other reason, have as yet moved no force toward Harper's Ferry. Our forces there are in good spirits, have sufficient rations for several days to come, and have seen nothing of the large force under Bragg, which the Baltimore papers, of to-day, report as marching down the Valley from Winchester. From refugees who reached this vicinity yesterday, I learn some more facts in regard to the occupation of Frederick by the rebels. Several of them did not leave until after the place was left, and one held a conversation with Jackson himself. Most of the Government stores were removed on Friday night to places of safety, only about $1,500 worth being burned on the following day. Lieut. T. Castle, the Quartermaster, who was untiring in his efforts to secure the Government property, did not leave until the last moment, and was then pursued by a troop of rebel horse, who pursued him closely. Being mounted on a splendid charger, however, he managed to escape. He was shot at several times, but none of the balls took effect. One of the party, who attempted to jump his horse after him into a cornfield, was thrown full ten feet. The invaders paid for all the articles they purchased, and in other respects pursued a conciliatory course. This seems to be their policy. As one expressed it: "They are drawing it mild now in order to coax us into their cursed Confederacy, but when they have once got us they will put the screw on." The money in the bank was safely secured the day before Bradly T. Johnson, the Provost-Guard elected, issued a proclamation in the name of the rebel government. On entering the town, Jackson was presented with a horse, which, while mounting, threw him, injuring one of his legs severely.

I observe that some cotemporaries speak of Frederick as the Capital of Maryland. This is a mistake. Gov. Hicks adjourning the Legislature to the place last year doubtless gives rise to it. The train on the Baltimore and Harrisburgh Road, on which I was *en route* yesterday, was run into by a coal-train shortly after leaving Baltimore; two or three persons received some slight injury, and two of our cars were badly shattered. There are accidents constantly happening on this road, I am told. If this be true, it certainly should not be used for the transportation of soldiers.

Hagerstown is a thriving village, of some four thousand inhabitants. It is the county seat of Washington County, which has sent 1,400 men to the war, and is now raising the fourth company under the new call, appropriating $60,000 bounty money, and gives four thousand majority on the Union ticket. The air is balmy and salubrious, soil productive and easy of tillage, and scenery romantic and picturesque.

There are seven hotels here. Hodge's is known as the Union House. I am indebted to its proprietors for facilities furnished me for obtaining news of the situation of affairs. Many of the stores were closed yesterday, their proprietors having left. Most of the boots, shoes, groceries, salt and hospital stores have been removed. All the flour in the county is also being transported northward.

It appears to me that there is no occasion for this alarm. Frederick is twenty-six miles away, and the enemy cannot send a force here without giving our troops at Harper's Ferry an opportunity to cut them off. They may be beleaguered now, but could readily act on the offensive were any such movement to be made.

There are no arms here, and the possession of the railroad would do them no good. Neither could they, were the way clear, afford to wander so far from their base of operations, when so large a force is marching up from Washington on their rear.

The possession of this railroad would do them no good, as it is merely a branch affair, constructed to accommodate this portion of Maryland.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Condition of the Rebel Army—Gen. Lee's Proclamation—Disappointment of Rebel Hopes—Their Plans—Gen. Wool's Withdrawal, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

We have some interesting statements in regard to the rebel army from Frederick to-day, but nothing new in regard to their movements, except what you will receive by telegraph from other directions. A gentleman who left there last night states that he saw them passing on the way to Hagerstown, in a continuous crowd, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9½ at night. He estimates their number at 150,000. A more reliable witness reports that they have at least 75,000, claiming for themselves a force of 100,000. All reports agree with previous statements as to their ragged and filthy condition. Thousands of them are hatless or shoeless, and many destitute of clothing for either extremity. As to their filthy condition don't force me to particulars. It is said that some Secessionists from this city, who went to join theseliberators, had their ardor so cooled by an approach from the windward side, that they returned in disgust. There is evidently little affinity between these friends of Maryland, in their present condition, and the kid-gloved gentry who are almost the only representatives of secessia now left in Baltimore.

Though ragged and filthy, the rebel soldiers are represented to be a healthy and robust-looking set of fellows, in spite of their hard fare. Indeed, it has developed in them some of the characteristics of the Arabs, or Indians, which increases their efficiency in marching and fighting. They are described as passing over the road with unusual rapidity, unencumbered, as they are, with baggage; bearing only their muskets, trailing at their side. In pursuance of the policy announced in the proclamation of Gen. Lee, which you will receive by telegraph, they have respected private property—even the deserted houses of fleeing Unionists—so the story goes, being left unmolested. But they have cleaned out the stock of merchandise in the place, in exchange for their worthless scrip, visiting their friends as well as their enemies with this infliction Shoes being in special demand, one rebel shoemaker, who met the approaching Confederates with an address of welcome, has had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his stock disappear before his sudden increase of custom, leaving in its place a currency not yet at par in the Northern markets, to which he must look for a new supply. Even the women and children's shoes have been taken to be sent home.

If I am rightly informed, the hopes of the rebels in regard to reinforcements have met with a greater disappointment than I supposed. But a few hundred are said to have joined them thus far, and even for these they have no arms or equipments. They are wanting in everything, apparently, and their much vaunted cavalry horses are described to be in a most wretched condition.

In regard to their plans, it is evident that the reinstatement of Gen. McClellan has put a different complection upon them. They had based their calculations upon having Pope to deal with. Jackson is undoubtedly attempting a raid up the Cumberland Valley, the success of which will depend upon the ability of Lee to hold our advancing army in check. Beside this, they have, doubtless, ideas of disturbing railroad communication through Maryland, and their sympathizers here are calculating upon this, and arranging their plans accordingly. They may reach the Northern Central Railroad, but it will require a speedy show of enterprise to enable them to reach the more important Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road Since their advent into the State, our military authorities have found time for such an arrangement of troops as will seriously interfere with cavalry movements in this direction. At first there was little to prevent a bold push into this city, and a dashing company of horsemen might have even absconded with Gen. Wool himself.

The prospect of Gen. Wool's withdrawal from this city to take command of the troops north of the Susquehanna, seems to be the occasion of more grief to the Secessionists than to the Union men. Whether with good reason or not I am unable to judge; those I have conversed with complain of a too great leniency on the part of Gen. Wool, toward the rebels, as well as a lack of efficiency in the present emergency. They amuse themselves with reports that he has been appointed Matron of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum, and it is the current joke that his only measure of precaution against the visit of the rebels, has been to lock the toll-gate on the Frederick Turnpike.

I am told, to-day, that the General is not to enter upon his new command for some time to come. When he withdraws from here his place will doubtless be supplied by Gen. Morris, now in command of Fort McHenry. Gen. M. is an uncompromising rebel-hater, and secession sympathisers will have a sorry time under his control. The times demand a vigorous will here, for, with a Confederate army actually upon the soil of Maryland emergencies may any day arise, calling for the promptest display of energy and efficiency. It is notorious that the Secessionists hear are already beginning to congratulate themselves upon the approach of their opportunity for retaliation for the insults they conceive themselves to have suffered at the hand of their Union neighbors. They have something to complain of in this respect, unquestionably, and it is the protection afforded them against assault which is, I think, the ground of dissatisfaction with Gen. Wool.

The Massachusetts Sixth pass through Baltimore this evening, receiving a very different reception from that which drew the first patriotic blood of this revolution on the memorable 18th of April. The cheers which greeted them to-day, and the enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs, was some evidence that things have changed in Baltimore since that day. They are provided for, while here, by the Union Relief Association, from whom they receive especial attention, being greeted with speeches from Gen. Bradford and other distinguished citizens.

A FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

Our Forces Surprised by the Rebel Cavalry.

The Rebels Repulsed After Half an Hour's Fighting.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

A rebel force of cavalry with three pieces of artillery, under Col. Shingles, made an attack on Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock After having captured our pickets they marched into the town, taking our troops by surprise.

An engagement ensued which lasted about thirty minutes.

Our force consisted of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Campbell, who was taken prisoner, together with five Captains, four Lieutenants and a few privates.

The rebel Commander, Col. Shingles, with eight of his officers and nine men were killed.

The loss of the rebels was more severe than ours and we remained in possession of the place.

We took a number of prisoners.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

At the Union meeting held here last night, Gen. Sherman made a great speech. He discussed "Slavery" and other delicate issues, and made a good impression.

Judge Sharp has been appointed to go to Nashville to request Judge Catron to organize Courts here.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 6th inst., confirms the Federal evacuation of Huntsville, and says the Federal soldiers passed through Winchester, desolating the country.

Loss of the Ship Phantom.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12,

The ship *Phantom* became a total loss on Pratas Shoal, July 13. Part of the crew reached Hong Kong.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The Rebels Falling Back from Cincinnati.

The Demonstrations Against the City Believed to be a Feint.

ADVANCE OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12.

There have been no rebel movements in this vicinity since the dispatch of last night.

The city is safe. All is quiet.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12.—P.M.

Skirmishes yesterday afternoon resulted in the capture of twenty rebels. The prisoners report the rebel army in good spirits, and anxious for an advance on Cincinnati. It was understood by them that they were to fall back in the direction of Florence to draw our forces out of the entrenchments.

Kirby Smith made a speech to his army Wednesday, assuring them that in a few days they would be master of Cincinnati. It is also reported that Bragg had reinforced Smith with twelve regiments.

At 10 o'clock this morning the entire rebel army fell back. Their pickets are now five miles from our lines. Our troops are in good spirits, and anxious to be led forward.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 12—8 P. M.

A reconnoissance in force was made to-day to a distance of twelve miles from our intrenched positions A deserted camp of the enemy was discovered three miles from Fort Mitchel, containing a quantity of provisions, turkeys, chickens and beef, recently killed, showing that their departure had been a hurried one.

Five prisoners were taken, who said that the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith had intended the attack of Cincinnati, but heard that a large force of ours had landed at Warsaw, thirty miles west, to take him in flank and rear, when he ordered a hurried retreat, which was commenced last night at 9 o'clock.

A large body of our troops have been advanced today, and hold the new position.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 12—9:30 P M.

The enemy have fallen back; but whether in retreat or only for the purpose of drawing us out, is not yet ascertained.

Several captures of the enemy's pickets have been made, who give favorable accounts of the condition of their army. They report it largely reinforced, and that the men were anxious to be led forward.

It is thought that they were retreating on Lexington; but I think they only want to get us out of our intrenchment.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday.

Our advices from the army before Cincinnati are that Gen. Heath and Staff, with eight hundred to one thousand cavalry and two regiments of infantry, were stationed last evening about two miles south of Fort Mitchel, on the Lexington Pike. Our informant states that they were in plain sight at the opening of the woods. The force behind them was not known. Skirmishing was going on last evening, and our pickets had captured and brought in two of the rebel mounted scouts. The enemy were believed to be getting into position. Our troops were in line of battle when our messenger left the front, resting on their arms. The impression in military circles seemed to be, that the enemy would attack at daylight. It is also believed that unless the enemy attack to-day, no movement on the front will be made; and it is the opinion of an officer with whom we conversed last night that the demonstrations now making are intended to cover a movement in another quarter. A correspondent writing from Foster, in Bracken County, under date of Tuesday evening, says: I have definite information that the rebels in force took possession of Falmouth last night (Monday), and they are now within twelve miles of the river. Yesterday evening a rebel force left Cynthiana for some place above here. Judging from the direction taken, their destination is either Maysville or Augusta. This is reliable." If this *is* reliable, it would argue against the policy of attacking Cincinnati, for it is hardly reasonable to suppose the rebels would, if intending a direct movement against this city, divide their forces. It is not worth while to speculate, however, as their plans must soon be developed sufficiently to enable us to discover their intentions. If the enemy do not attack to-day, it will be about time for our gunboats to talk about attacking. We must slide speedily from the defensive to the offensive, and push forward with all our forces in pursuit of the rebel army. To-day the question will be decided whether we shall have a battle in front of the city or not. If we do not hear the guns booming, on the Kentucky hills, before sunset, we may begin to talk about a southward movement. Our dispatches from Louisville report Humphrey Marshall at Mt. Stirling, with 4,000 men. It is also stated that a rebel force from Lexington had taken possession of Lebanon. If these reports are true, the rebels must be considerably scattered. Our army, which has Louisville for its base of operations, is, we suppose, not idle

THE CALL TO CINCINNATI.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 10.

All the armed volunteer minute men are requested to repair to Cincinnati immediately. Military Committees will give all proper aid in having them forwarded without delay.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 10.

To the several Military Committees of Northern Ohio:

By telegram from Maj.-Gen. Wright, Commander-in-Chief of Western forces, received at 2 o'clock this morning, I am directed to send all armed men that can be raised immediately to Cincinnati. You will at once exert yourselves to execute this order. The men should be armed, each furnished with a blanket, and at least two days' cooked rations. Railroad companies are requested to furnish transportation of troops to the exclusion of all other business.

(Signed) DAVID TOD, Governor.

A FIGHT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Defeat of Jenkins' Guerrillas by the Second Virginia Cavalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of the 11th inst., says that Adj.-Gen. Samuels to-day received the following:

GAULEY, Va., Sept. 9.

Jenkins' whole force of guerrillas was met and routed by six companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Our loss was one killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Col. J. A. LIGHTBURN,
Fourth Virginia Infantry.

United States Steamer Mississippi—Death of a Merchant.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* arrived here this morning from Alexandria.

John E. Lodge, a well-known merchant, died suddenly last night.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION

National Importance of the Road—Declaratory Resolutions—Discussion as to the Places of Opening of the Books—The Use of Railroads by the Rebels—Amendments to the Organic Act—Securities to be Demanded from the Officers—By-Laws—Telegraphs to Utah and Pacific—Closing Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

By this letter I am enabled to send a perfect copy of the very important resolutions, yesterday reported to the Convention, by the Committee of One from each of the States and Territories, and which took precedence of all other business before the body.

The report and resolutions are as follows:

The committee consisting of one member from each of the States and Territories represented in the Board, and one from the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to which committee was referred the presentation of business proper for the action of the Board, respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for its consideration, and ask leave to sit again.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, N. Y., Chairman.

Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

John M. Wood, Maine; C. W. Woodman, N. H.; Chas. Fosdick Fletcher, R. I.; Edw. R. Tinker, Mass.; Cornelius S. Bushnell, Conn.; Charles M. Harker, N. J.; G. W. Cass, Penn.; A. Stone, Jr., Ohio; W. F. Coolbaugh, Iowa; Samuel Hanna, Ind.; C. T. Gorham, Mich.; John Catlin, Wis.; D. Blakely, Minn.; John Corby, Mo.; D. O. Mills, Cal.; J. C. Stone, Kansas; Alvin Saunders, Nebraska; Henry Farnam, Ill.; John Evans, Colorado Territory; Samuel J. Tilden, Commissioner at Large.

The Commissioners of the Pacific Union Railroad Company, incorporated by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, assembled at Chicago, in conformity with said act, on the 2d day of September, 1862, deem it proper and necessary to declare the motives which have induced them to accept the trust committed to them by the act, and the public considerations by which, in their judgment, those who direct the affairs of the Company should be exclusively guided. They do, therefore, resolve:

1. That the speedy completion through the territory of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of a railway communication, affording adequate means of transit for persons and property, and especially for the mails and military forces of the Government, has become a matter of urgent public necessity, not only in facilitating and augmenting the commerce and developing the agricultural, mineral and fiscal resources of our continental Union, but preëminently in providing for the public defence, and perpetuating the political unity of the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the Republic.

2. That the eastern division of this great continental chain, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, having been already completed by the capital and enterprise of companies incorporated by the several States, it was eminently proper for the United States to incorporate a National company for completing the residue, reaching from the Missouri to the Pacific, with such aid from the National Treasury and resources as seemed to be necessary, and that the country may well rely on the continuance of the same wise and paternal policy to expedite the efforts of the Company to complete the work with all practicable dispatch.

3. That it was peculiarly the duty of the Nation which had assumed and exercised the right greatly to extend its original limits by annexing the broad continental area between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and that, too, for the avowed purpose of protecting the commerce and territory of the Union from foreign interference, to exert all its powers to secure the completion of a chain of communication so vitally important to both.

4. That the denationalizing and treasonable effort now in progress to separate the slaveholding portion of the Union from the residue, could it be successful, would inevitably be followed by attempts still more flagitious, not only to detach the States on the Pacific, but even to separate the States on the Lakes and the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri from those on the Atlantic, and possibly from each other; that this audacious and abominable attempt to demolish the fabric of our National Government is secretly encouraged if not openly approved by at least a portion of the European world; and that the American people are now impelled by every motive of interest, duty, pride and honor, and every instinct of self-respect and self-preservation to avert from themselves and their posterity a calamity so enormous.

5. That this peculiar character of the pending rebellion, involving, if successful, the utter destruction of our national organism and the consequent reduction of our hitherto powerful Republic to the fragmentary and feeble condition of Central Europe, entailing on our continent, for centuries to come, perpetual internal strife, if not interminable war, imperatively requires not only the utmost exertion of the military and naval power of the Government, but the immediate adoption of every measure of civil administration for strengthening the bonds of our existing Union; that nothing will contribute more permanently and effectually to that object than the binding, by an adequate chain of communication, our Pacific coast and the rich metaliferous regions of the interior to the large and powerful group of food-producing States around the Lakes, and the maritime States on the Atlantic; and that such a channel of interoceanic intercourse through this central portion of the continent, occupied by a populous and homogeneous race, enjoying easy and daily access to the two great oceans of the globe, would enable it not only to resist and defy any further attempt, either at home or abroad, to dismember our territory, but to exercise a commanding influence over the commerce, if not the political destinies, of the civilized world.

6. That Congress has acquired a new claim to the gratitude of the people by delegating to an incorporated company the duty and responsibility of constructing and managing this great work of national improvement, and in aiding it by the public credit and grants of the public lands; that through this instrumentality the enterprise will enjoy the benefit of a permanent and steady direction, exempt from the uncertainty and delay of yearly appropriations, and especially from the vicissitudes of party conflicts, and the demoralizing effects of party interference, permitting its directors to carry forward the work with activity, intelligence and honesty, on a continuous and systematic plan, undisturbed by any changes or vacillations in our public counsels, or any fluctuations in our public affairs.

7. That the Commissioners are profoundly impressed with the conviction that under the exigencies of our present struggle for National existence, this great channel of intercourse, with its rich and invigorating streams of National commerce and its unrivaled military facilities, is more than ever needed to preserve the American Union from political dissolution; that the pressure of the pending war, so far from affording any reason for delaying its prosecution, shows only the more its urgent necessity; that no time should be lost in securing its speedy completion by every reasonable effort, and that in a crisis so grave as the present, the Company and the country may properly and confidently rely on the Government promptly to afford to the work any further aid or facility which the vital interests involved in its vigorous prosecution so evidently require.

8. That the Commissioners will duly proceed to open books of subscription to the stock of "the Union Pacific Railroad Company," in the manner and on the terms prescribed in the act of incorporation; that said books be opened on the first Wednesday of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Burlington, Vt.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I; Hartford, Conn.; New-York City, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Philadelphia City, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington City; Wheeling, Va.; Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Burlington and Dubuque, Ia.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha, Nebraska Territory; Denver City, Colorado Territory; Carson City, Nevada Territory; Salt Lake City Utah Territory; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oregon; to be opened at such localities therein as may be designated by or under the authority of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, or any two of them, and by such persons as they may in like manner appoint; that said books shall remain open at all said places for two weeks, but if, in the judgment of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, or any two of them, it shall prove impracticable to open or keep open the said books at any or either of the said places, such places shall be dispensed with.

The said books shall be kept open in the City of New-York, until the amount of subscriptions required by the act of incorporation shall be obtained. A cash payment of ten per cent. on the amount of every subscription shall be made, by a certificate of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer in some bank of good standing, to be approved by him. On receiving such certificate he shall issue his receipt to the subscriber for the amount.

The resolutions were considered by the Board *seriatim*, and after due deliberation were all unanimously adopted. Some of them elicited interesting discussion, and valuable information from the members present, and especially in reference to the metalliferous regions of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The fourth, fifth and seventh resolutions, in respect to the vital importance of the railway in preventing the threatened dismemberment of the country, were received with much applause, and were made the subject of animated remark.

The Convention made an excursion this morning up the south branch of our river for the purpose of inspecting the machinery at Bridgeport, by which the canal is supplied with water from the river.

On reassembling various unimportant matters were disposed of. Invitations and passes over the several railroads centering here—extending to New-York—were received.

The resolution from the Business Committee, fixing the places for opening books of subscription was taken up. A long and general discussion ensued.

Mr. McPherson advocated his amendment for striking out all but Chicago, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. He was glad to learn that New-York would not be so greedy as to take all the stock, but would consent to a generous distribution. He did not wish by his amendment to prevent anybody from subscribing, but thought that the places named afforded abundant opportunity for all who wished.

The Chair interposed that the Committee of one from each State and Territory was responsible for the success of the subscriptions. The time after opening the books was short, and ought, therefore, to be well employed.

Mr. Ruggles called the attention of the Convention to that provision of the law which required the Company to construct a telegraph, as well as a railroad, to extend from the Missouri River to the Pacific. If this was not done, all the franchises, rights and privileges granted by the act were forfeited. The Commissioners would be glad to learn that by the energy of Mr. Hiram Sibley and his associates, a telegraph, spanning the Continent, was now actually completed to the shores of the Pacific, and in daily operation, ready at any time to be transferred to the Pacific Railroad Company. Of the total length, 1,600 miles, stretching from the Missouri to the Sierra Nevada, were completed in four months and seventeen days. That Company had taken measures to secure the coöperation of the Emperor of Russia for the construction of a continuous line through British and Russian America, across Bhering Straits, thence through Asiatic and European Russia, so as to connect St. Petersburgh directly with Washington. This line would be 14,000 miles in length. Russia had already completed 3,500 miles, and had collected the materials for the residue, extending to the mouth of the River Amoor, the Mississippi of Asiatic Russia. It was indeed natural, said Mr. R., that a Power so truly Imperial, coöperating with ourselves—a kindred continental Power, in a great work so important to both—should sincerely sympathize with our pending struggle to resist the continental dismemberment with which we are threatened at home and abroad.

It is the highest aim of the great chain of communication now projected to connect our two oceans, to preserve our own Continental unity, and it is therefore proper and peculiarly fitting that a Convention assembled for such a purpose should openly denounce the selfish and arrogant pretensions of a portion of the British nation, that the disintegration of the American Republic—not only its bisection or division, but its subdivision into several petty portions—had become necessary to the peace and safety of mankind. Geographically speaking, said Mr. R., was it not a monstrous assumption for a portion only of the population of a little island in the Northern Atlantic—a mere fragment from the Eastern Continent—to presume thus to regulate the continental destinies of the New World? He would not, however, believe, nor did he believe, that the present British Government, or the better portion of the British people—still less their amiable and excellent sovereign—sympathized in these vain longings for our national disintegration and ruin. Nevertheless, said he, I would finish the Pacific Railroad with all practicable dispatch.

Mr. Ryan, of California, wished the subscription books to be opened at Portland, Oregon. Oregon expected a branch of this road, and was deeply interested in the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Monell, of Nebraska, made a very effective speech upon the nationality of the enterprise, aside from local and trade considerations. He thought it a proper point to be considered. In his judgment, when Congress provided for the opening of subscription books, that body intended they should be opened in all places where Commissioners had been appointed, at least in all the cities of the loyal States where Commissioners were located. The organization of this body had a National basis. The subscriptions should be of the same character. The place he represented was but a small one, but give it an opportunity and it would do its full share in taking up the stock of this road. We look to this road to develop our (future) State. It was a matter of extreme importance with us—of life and death, he might say. Gentlemen who talk about this road not paying know little of the vast resources of the country through which it is to pass. They know little of its great mineral wealth—of its untold agricultural capacity even. This railroad is already behind the times—behind the westward march of civilization.

Mr. M. said he would like to impress upon the minds of the Convention that there were no desert upon this route—alluding to maps upon which deserts were inserted—along the valleys of the Platte and Republican Rivers. He went into an explanation of the topographical formation of the country, showing that its character had been entirely misapprehended and misrepresented. He had traveled on foot from the mouth of the Platte to its forks, and could say that there was not an acre along the whole valley that was not capable of cultivation.

This speech was decidedly one of the best of the session, and an able advocacy of the route along the Platte Valley.

Gov. Evans gave a very favorable account of the capacities of Colorado. It is as capable, he contended, of sustaining a dense population by agriculture alone, as almost any other State or Territory in the Union.

Mr. Poor, of New-York, moved to add Buffalo, Albany, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Louisville, Cincinnati, Portland, Oregon, Carson City and Dubuque to the list of cities in which books of subscription should be opened. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Fletcher, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolutions, as an amendment to the one pending:

Resolved, That here and now this Board of Commissioners proceed to open books of subscription for stock in the Pacific Railway Company.

Resolved, That the Commissioners are requested to begin the subscription by taking not less than ten shares each.

Resolved, That so soon as 2,000 shares shall be, in good faith, subscribed for, and $10 per share actually paid into the treasury of the Company, the said President and Secretary shall appoint the time and place for the first meeting of the stockholders, which place shall be in the City of Chicago, by publishing a notice thereof in this city, thirty days previous to the day of meeting.

Resolved, That additional books be opened in all the principal cities, and continue open for — months.

Mr. Tilden made some remarks upon the necessity of this road in a military and political point of view. He had felt profoundly—he had sought earnestly—he had labored according to the extent of his ability—to preserve the integrity of the Republic. It had now come to this, that the unity of the Republic must be maintained by military force, instead of that wise forecasting deliberation upon which we have relied in the past. Rapid and facile communication is the great idea in war. This railroads preëminently give us. When the history of the present war is written, it will be found that the enemy have been able to defeat us by the judicious use of railroads in effecting their movements and combinations. In case of a great foreign war, we could not hold California and Oregon without this road—except by an expense which would more than construct it. This road or an immense navy on the Pacific coast, are the alternatives. In this view, as well as in others, the Pacific Railroad rises into the magnitude of a great national work. Compared with the expenses of an adequate navy it is a measure of economy.

If men will act without local prejudices, and even without respect to immediate dividends, the work cannot fail of early completion—thus conferring exhaustless streams of wealth upon the country.

A long debate ensued upon a motion of Mr. McPherson to strike out "first Wednesday in October," and insert "first Wednesday in November." But without taking the question, the Convention took a recess to 3¼ o'clock P. M.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

Mr. Robinson, of California, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That the President of this Board of Commissioners is hereby instructed to petition Congress, immediately upon its reassembling in December next, to amend the Pacific Railroad Company act, so it shall read: "The capital stock of said Company shall consist of one million shares, of $100 each, which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than two thousand shares by any one person. Adopted unanimously.

The motion to change the time of opening books of subscription, pending at the adjournment, was taken up.

Mr. Ryan moved that all relating to keeping the books open any given length of time be stricken out of the original resolution, which was decided not in order.

After considerable unimportant discussion, Mr. McPherson's amendment was lost.

Mr. Ryan then renewed his motion to strike out.

In support of his motion, Mr. Ryan's remarks were confined principally to an attack upon the New-York capitalists, for their alleged efforts to get control of the stock.

Mr. Tilden, of New-York, replied, and emphatically denied that any such efforts had been made. He saw no reason for the strain of abuse which had been indulged in by the gentleman from California. His charges and insinuations were entirely uncalled for and unfounded. In regard to the books of subscription, he held that there was no doubt of the power of the Convention to hold the books open at certain places, permanently or temporarily, to obtain subscriptions. He moved that the books be kept open until the amount necessary to authorize an election be subscribed.

Gov. Dennison of Ohio, thought the adoption of this last proposed amendment would reduce the convention to a dilemma: either they must select a few places to open books, or close them at the specified time.

The question being taken on Mr. Ryan's amendment, it was lost.

The original resolution—with Mr. Poor's amendment—was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ruggles reported further resolutions from the Business Committee as follows:

Resolved, That the security to be given by the Treasurer shall be his bond, conditioned for his faithfully accounting for all moneys which may come into his hands, with two sureties to be approved by the President and Secretary for $100,000. The Treasurer shall be responsible only for the safe-keeping of the moneys which shall actually come into his hands. He shall keep on interest any funds which may accumulate in his hands, at the highest rates consistent with safety.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, and one from the members at large, be appointed by the President, to apply to Congress for any auxiliary legislation which may be necessary and proper to facilitate and expedite the construction of the work which the present Board was appointed to promote.

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen members be appointed by the President, which shall have advisory powers with the officers of the Company, and any other powers when the Board is not in session, it may lawfully delegate.

Resolved, That the President, Secretary and Treasurer, shall *ex officio* be members of each of the Committees, and five members, exclusive of the officers of the Board, shall constitute a quorum of said Committees, convened on due notice to all the members.

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it shall adjourn subject to the call of the President and Secretary, upon notice of not less than ten days, addressed by mail to each member whose address shall be known to these officers.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

After some conversation between Mr. Marsh, of New-Jersey, and the chair, in relation to the manner of opening the books, Mr. Cass, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer is authorized and directed to pay the warrants drawn on him by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary, which warrants shall only be drawn for the legitimate expenses of the organization which occur subsequent to the time of meeting of the Commissioners; but no expenses incurred prior to that date shall be paid, excepting for the advertising required by the act of incorporation.

Resolved, That the Advisory Committee of thirteen be a Committee on Expenditures and Accounts, and no warrant shall be drawn for any accounts until approved by said Committee, to audit the final accounts of the Treasurer.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an account of all warrants drawn on the Treasurer by the President, and countersigned by him, showing the date, purpose for which drawn, and amount of said warrants. He shall also file in his office the original bill or vouchers for which the warrants were drawn. Adopted.

Mr. Ruggles offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of three members, to be appointed by the President, to petition the Canal Board of New-York to exempt from canal tolls all railroad iron to be used in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Gov. Evans then called up the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which were presented the first day of the session, and the same were ordered on file.

Mr. Tilden offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the Chair to collect useful information in respect to the contemplated Pacific Railroad, the various routes proposed, and the agricultural, mineral and topographical character of the regions traversed by such routes; and that all the members of this Board be requested to transmit to the said Committee such information as they may possess or acquire in these respects.

A further statement was made in relation to Utah, and its telegraphic connection with the East. An interesting correspondence was read to the Convention, consisting of seven telegrams exchanged that morning, in behalf the Commissioners, with the Mormon Elders—President Young being absent. The messages were all sent, and answers received, in two hours. The distance traversed was over 11,000 miles.

The message of Elders Kimball and Wells expresses great interest in the work, and concludes by saying that Utah will, when opportunity offers, add deeds to words in aid of the great enterprise.

Mr. Cass, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the newspaper press throughout the loyal States be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this convention, for the purpose of aiding in the success of the great enterprise of a Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That the officers, or the Board of Commissioners be instructed to publish in a pamphlet form, for general distribution, copies of the proceedings of the Convention, and such other matters as may, in their judgment, promote subscription to the capital stock of the Company. Adopted.

Gov. Dennison offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Commissioners, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are hereby tendered to Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President of the Board, for the dignified, able, and courteous manner in which he has presided over their deliberations at their first meeting, so important to the highest interests of the country.

Some further informal business was transacted, when the Convention dissolved, to reassemble at the call of the President.

Letter of Hon. Charles Sumner to the Republican State Convention at Worcester.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1862.

My Dear Sir: As a servant of the State, I have always on former occasions recognized the right of my constituents in State Convention to expect from me such counsels on public affairs as I could offer, and I have accepted with gratitude the invitations with which they have honored me. If now, in these dark days, when danger thickens, I do not take advantage of the opportunity which you give me, believe me, it is not from indifference to the occasion; nor is it because our duties at this moment are not clear.

Eagerly do our gallant soldiers (God bless them!) rush to the field of death, for the sake of their country. Eagerly do good citizens at home (God bless them!) contribute of their abundance, or it may be of their poverty, to smooth the lot of our soldiers. But there is another duty, hardly less commanding. It is for all to unite, without distinction of party, to uphold the Government and also to uphold those who uphold the Government. I recognise, therefore, the just liberality of the call for our Convention, which is addressed, not only to Republicans, but also to "all who support the present National and State Governments and are in favor of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion." Under such a call there is no patriot citizen of the Commonwealth who may not claim a place.

Is there any patriot citizen who can hesitate to support the National Government, beleaguered by a rebel enemy?

Is there any patriot citizen who can hesitate to support the State Government, which, under the inspiring activity and genius of John A. Andrew, is so efficiently sustaining the National Government?

And is there any patriot citizen who is not for the use of all means necessary for the effectual suppression of the rebellion?

Were I able to be at the Convention, according to the invitation with which you have honored me, gladly would I appeal to all such citizens. This country must be saved; and among the omens of victory, I hail confidently that unanimity of sentiment and trust, with which all loyal citizens now look to the National Government, determined that nothing of energy, or contribution, or sacrifice shall be wanting, by which its supremacy may be again established. Another omen is yet needed: it is that the people, forgetting the past, shall lift themselves to that platform of justice and truth, where candor shall at last prevail, and all shall frown indignantly upon the rancors and animosities of party; shall silence the senseless prejudices of personal hate, and shall stifle the falsehoods of calumny, so that at least here among ourselves there may be that unity and concord which will give irresistible strength to our patriotic labors.

Beyond this appeal, from heart to heart, I should rejoice to show plainly, *how to hamstring this rebellion and conquer a peace*; all of which I am sure can be done. To this *single practical purpose*, all theories, possessions and aims must yield. So absorbing at this moment is this question, that nothing is practical which does not directly tend to its final settlement. All else is blood-stained vanity. And the citizen soldiers, whom you send forth to battle, may justly complain, if you neglect any of those means by which they may be strengthened. Good Democrats, who have enjoyed the confidence of their party, and also public trust—Daniel S. Dickinson, of New-York, and Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana—have borne their generous testimony. So also has Parson Brownlow. In a letter which I have just read, where, among other things he says, that the negroes "must be urged in every possible way to crush out this infernal rebellion." Butler has borne his testimony, when, by virtue of an outstanding order of the rebel Governor of Louisiana, he organized a regiment of colored persons in the patriot service of the United States. Banks also has borne his testimony, when, overtaking the little slave girl, on her way to freedom, he lifted her upon the National cannon. In this act—the brightest, most touching and most suggestive of the whole war, which art will hereafter rejoice to commemorate—our Massachusetts General gave a lesson to his country. Who can doubt that this country will yet be saved?

I hope you will excuse me to my fellow-citizens of the Convention, and believe me, with much regard,

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To Hon. Wm. Clafflin, Chairman of State Conv'n.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Part Taken by Them in the Battle of the 30th ult.—The Report of Col. Berdan—List of Casualties.

Col. Berdan's official report of the killed and wounded in his regiment in the battle of the 30th of August, is an interesting *exposé* of an important episode of the fight on that day, which throws some light on the causes of the final repulse.

Headquarters First Regiment Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, Camp at Hall's Hill, Va., Sept. 4, 1862.

Major: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 30th ult., by order of Gen. Butterfield, then commanding the division, I deployed my regiment as skirmishers and flankers, and drove the enemy's skirmishers, under fire, out of the woods marked A on the accompanying diagram, to the stone wall marked B and the woods marked C—principally to the latter. When we arrived at the open field marked D, finding the enemy in large force and ready to receive us, I ordered my men to lie down, and not to fire unless the enemy attempted to advance. I then reported to Gen. Butterfield my position, also the position of the enemy, calling his attention to the fact that our right was entirely exposed, and that I had found the enemy there in large force. His reply was in writing, and as follows:

Col. Berdan: Your right is all right; Kearny holds it; don't get into collision with him. By order of Gen. BUTTERFIELD.

W. W. Perkins, A. A. A. G.

On receiving this, I went immediately to Gen. Butterfield, and told him that he was entirely mistaken about the right; that it was entirely exposed and that the woods on our right were full of rebels. His reply was that he had just received an order from Gen. Porter requiring him to march the division directly through the woods, to the field to the left; then wheel to the left and charge on the batteries on the hill. I replied that if he carried out the order the division would be completely cut up, if not entirely lost, as that order would wheel us *wholly* inside of the enemy's lines, giving the enemy the advantage of an enfilading fire, and unless the right was protected we might be cut off altogether; that the enemy was in large force on our right. His reply was, "Colonel, return to your regiment." Capt. Locke, A. A. G. to Gen. Porter, then came up. Gen. Butterfield read Gen. Porter's order to him, and then ordered the division to move forward. I told the Captain if that order was not changed we would all be cut up; that not a man should be put into the field until the enemy's left had been driven back, so as to give us the advantage of the railroad cut, and then make the attack on the enemy's flank. He said he had no authority in the matter. I asked him where Gen. Porter could be found; and finding that it was very little out of the way back to my regiment, I went to Gen. Porter and told him substantially what I had told Gen. Butterfield and Capt. Locke, and gave him a rough sketch showing where the enemy was. At that moment he received a note, which he commenced to read. I then returned to my regiment. The first and third brigade then arrived. I then went to Col. Roberts, commanding the First Brigade, to make the fourth and last attempt to have the attack made more to our right, at least to be better protected. While explaining the importance of this matter, a ball came *directly from the right flank* and wounded Capt. Spear, who was sitting on his horse by the side of Col. Roberts. The Colonel immediately replied that he would do what he could. The division was halted. Application was again made for some regiment to support our right. After some little time Gen. Hatch's Brigade arrived for that purpose. They came up in the rear of our division, in line of battle. Col. Roberts and myself tried to get him to move by the right flank to our right, but without success. I even went so far as to order the first line to march by the right flank. Gen. Hatch ordered them forward on double-quick over the fence into the field, and over went most of our gallant division into the trap the enemy had set for us—to be *slaughtered*. I kept my regiment on the right, and defended it as best I could, with heavy loss. We fired from forty to sixty rounds, and but for my regiment I am very sure the entire force would have been cut off.

Had the attack been made further to our right, keeping every man out of the field until we got possession of the railroad cut, I am very sure that the result would have been quite different. We held the right until the enemy had crossed the field into the woods, after the (our) infantry had retired. Our men remained until the enemy ordered them to halt. Some of our men, after being wounded, were ordered to go to the rear, and to give me their ammunition, but they begged to be allowed to remain and fire one or two more shots. In fact we were all thoroughly impressed with the importance of holding our position on the right to the last, and but for the cover we had in the woods we must have lost nearly every officer and man of my command. Our rapid firing must have gone far to impress the enemy that we were approaching in large force, and consequently delayed his advance. A rebel Captain wounded on our right informed an officer of my regiment who accompanied the flag of truce, that they had three brigades ready to advance, and made two attempts to do so, but that they were checked by the rapid and effective fire of our skirmishers, giving them the impression that we were strong in that quarter. On which they fell back to the railroad cut in the woods.

There were some special instances of gallantry which I shall take pleasure in mentioning in a future report at an early day.

My regiment went into action with about two hundred and fifty guns. The following are the casualties, taken from the official report of the surgeon of my regiment:

Killed.

Capt. R. Tennhauser, Co. A.
Corp. P. Vanmeter, Co. C.
Sergt. Byron Brewer, Co. C.
Sergt. G. C. Brown, Co. E.

Wounded.

Col. H. Berdan.
Capt. W. P. Austin, Co. E.
Christian Ammar, Co. A.
Chas. Gameter, Co. A.
Fred. K. Dittert, Co. A.
John Whenck, Co. A.
Corp. G. Downing, Co. B.
Geo. W. Barber, Co. B.
Theo. Hadden, Co. B.
Norton Fitch, Co. C.
A. P. Sturtivant, Co. C.
Theo. E. Gorden, Co. C.
P. W. Barker, Co. C.
Sergt. W. O. McLane, Co. D.
A. C. Standard, Co. G.
Wm. H. Lattin, Co. H.
Geo. E. Whiting, Co. H.
Sergt. John Coutes, Co. I.
Wm. Close, Co. I.
Daniel Warner, Co. I.
Capt. B. Isler, Co. A.
Corp. Theo. Schartan.
J. E. Worthington, Co. D.
Sam. A. Clark, Co. E.
E. H. Badger, Co. E.
1st Corp. N. Davis, Co. E.
Corp. N. J. Peck, Co. F.
Sergt. C. N. Jacobs, Co. G.
Wm. Babcock, Co. G.
Robt. Casey, Co. G.
Geo. Heartley, Co. G.
Thos. McCall, Co. G.
John D. Tyler.
Geo. Whiteson.
Sergt. R. W. Tyler, Co. K.
A. N. Race, Co. K.
W. D. Wilson, Co. K.
Albert Biles, Co. K.
Wm. C. Henderson, Co. K.
Sergt. M. Bain, Co. K.

Missing.

Sergt. P. Austin, Co. B.
John Tappan, Co. B.
Lawrence Megraw, Co. B.
Patrick Joice, Co. B.
Nath. Wentworth, Co. B.
D. Field, Co. G.
Wm. Fischer, Co. I.
Benj. Shay, Co. I.
Lieut. G. D. McLane, Co. D.
Corp. A. Cooper, Co. F.
F. G. Halleck, Co. F.
A. Johnson, Co. G.
James Barnes, Co. I.
D. C. Overton, Co. I.
J. Nickersgill, Co. I.

Killed, 5; wounded 41; missing, 15. Total, 61.

Probably those reported missing were either killed or wounded, as they were deployed as skirmishers, in the very thickest of the fight.

(Signed,) H. BERDAN, Colonel Commanding.

Maj. Frank S. Earle, A. A. A. G.

It is proper to add that Gibbon's, Patrick's and Doubleday's Brigades were stationed at a considerable distance to our right, and rear, and beyond the main force of the enemy, but for some unaccountable reason, faced nearly at right angles to our line of battle.

—John Slidell, the rebel Ambassador to France left a nephew or cousin in the Military Academy at West Point, who graduated a few weeks ago, and joined the United States Army. The young man was in one of the late battles, on Gen. Reno's Staff, was wounded and left for dead on the field. He was stripped of his watch, money, &c., by the rebels, but revived and crawled to the Union lines. His mother went to Washington to recover his body, but found him alive, and arrived with him yesterday morning or the day before, at her home near this City. His name is Mackenzie, one of the Slidells having taken the name of Slidell Mackenzie.

FROM KEY WEST.

Operation of President Lincoln's Proclamation—Slavery in Course of Extinction on the Island—Negro Labor Indispensable at the South—The Fever—Maritime News—Prizes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Key West, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

That ceaseless and, as yet, unended cause of all our national troubles and distress is now undergoing in our midst some of the throes that the signs of the times indicate, as preceding final dissolution.

Slavery is now here on our island being brought to the test of the late order of the President, and the Quartermaster's department are employing such negroes as are needed in that department as laborers, nurses for the sick, and for all or any purpose of labor. Those taken who are claimed by disloyal masters are delighted with the change, and others of the same class who are not thus employed are leaving their masters, and seeking labor or employment on their own account. A custom long in vogue here has prepared the negro for this, as they have been allowed to hire their own time, and make what they could, paying to master a portion of their earnings. This latter obligation the darkey proposes to ignore for the future, and applications have been made to the military commandant to have punished such negroes as refuse to pay over their wages or to work for their masters, which have been invariably refused, on the ground that the soldiers of our army are not to be used to compel the rendering of unrequited labor, thus leaving the slaveholder dependent on *moral suasion* to sustain the old relationship. How far this will be successful in keeping Sambo to the line of duty which exacts all his labor for master's benefit, whilst Sambo is merely receiving what will keep him in condition to continue the arrangement, is one phase of the question now about to be solved. There are many negroes employed here on our Government works and otherwise, who were purchased simply for the investment of capital by private individuals, adding negro after negro out of the proceeds of such labor. This, although done by men who are classed among good Christians, is yet one of the harsh features of Slavery, and stamps the operator with a character for unscrupulousness even among slaveowners. The value of slave property is materially affected by the existing state of things, and an able negro man of middle age was a few days since offered for sale at $200, without meeting a purchaser. This certainly bears with much hardship upon certain families dependent upon the wages and sale of their negroes for their support and the education of their children. Yet it is somewhat difficult to realize that all the wealth of the island does not still remain with us, or that there is any diminution of the power to do or accomplish. The negro is no more unwilling to labor, when the proceeds are expected to enter his own exchequer, than when he knows they will go into master's. The State Legislature of Florida passed an act in the Winter of 1860, providing for the exile or enslavement of all free negroes within its borders. As there are many of that class of laborers here, there was consequent perturbation among them for a short time under the last of secession rule, until the puny efforts to display the rebel flag became hushed like the assassin's retreat, and the glorious Stars and Stripes were given to the breeze by a force to maintain them. Then these people, reassured at once, became quieted, and now remain as they have been for years, an orderly, industrious, law-abiding and most useful class, many of whom are carpenters, masons, or seamstresses of respectable abilities.

When our Government shall see further the practical working of this matter, it must relieve much anxiety as to what shall be done with the negro. *Let him alone.* And as labor is and will be always in demand in our country, capital will seek him out and employ him. Why desire to colonize or remove the labor that, whether slave or free, we cannot do without, except at disadvantage.

The yellow fever still continues to claim its victims upon our island and in our harbor, among those who are spending their first Summer here and are unacclimated. The number of deaths already reach the very large number of one hundred and sixty, whilst the cases of recovery have also been very numerous. Among these victims are some noble young spirits who left friends and homes to devote themselves to their country's cause, and have met death in its most repulsive form, without the halo that attends the battlefield, upon a peaceful couch, distant from home and those dear ones whose presence deprive the grim messenger of half his terrors. Many have been removed very suddenly, after only a few days of illness. I parted with two fine young men, the Surgeon and the Paymaster of the United States steamship *Huntsville*, on last Saturday night, who went to their ship in good health and spirits. In the morning the ship went out sea on a cruise, and was gone until the Friday following, when she returned with the corpses of both, and also one of the crew. The sad feelings caused when I saw the square pine boxes containing the bodies landed from the ship at the naval wharf and hurried off to their resting-place, find no relief when I think of their genial, social qualities, and reflect that although endeared to many here, there are those nearer and dearer kindred ties, far distant, to be suddenly shocked and grieved by the suddenness of the announcement.

There is some evidence that the fever is declining and thus far there has not been a death of a person that has resided here for some years. During the entire Summer there has been a large number of Northern people here attached to the army and navy, and also on merchant vessels, and as laborers, and among these two latter classes the disease has found its readiest victims.

Assistant Paymaster Hall, of the Navy, and last attached to the office of the Navy Agent on this island, died on Monday night, the 1st instant—a young man of fine promise, whose acquaintance here was but slight, yet had secured him many very warm and devoted friends.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th, there was brought in the schooner *Aurelia*, captured by the United States schooner *James T Chambers* in the Gulf, after a very short cruise, having left here on Monday last previous. The schooner was from Havana, bound to Galveston, with an assorted cargo, and had no papers, showing nationality. She will be a prize.

On Thursday, 28th, arrived from the Gulf the ship *J. P. Whitney*, Capt. Avery, from New-Orleans for New-York, in distress, having been in collision with the brig *Wappoo*, from Cardenas, by which the ship's cutwater is carried away, and her jib-booms broken off, with other slight damage, all requiring repairs here. The brig lost her mainmast, with other damage, having put back for Key West, and is now ashore within sight from the island, and the wreckers assisting her. Friday morning, 29th, the brig *Wappoo* has been brought into port by the steamtug *Gen. Raney*, and has suffered but little damage except to her spars and rigging. Capt. Wilkinson, of the *Wappoo*, reports that when he left Cardenas, on the 25th, there was in that port a bogus English steamer called the *Florida*, mounting eight large rifled guns, commanded by Capt. J. N. Maffit, with a crew of one hundred and fifty men. She was discharging arms and ammunition, which apparently were secretly removed and stored.

Another prize steamer has just been brought into port, in charge of a prize crew from the schooner *James T. Chambers*, making her second capture within a week. This prize is the Confederate steamer *Union*, from Galveston, loaded with cotton—about three hundred and fifty bales—and was captured off the coast of Cuba, probably bound to Havana. The *Chambers* has been cruising in the Gulf for many months, under her former captain, and we have never had the pleasure of reporting any of her prizes before. A change of commanders has worked a clear benefit in this instance.

F.

Starved Soldiers May Win Victories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the reasons generally assigned why we ought to have beaten the Confederates, is the fact that our army was well provisioned, and theirs not. We have things enough to be really ashamed of without attaching particular disgrace to a circumstance by no means exceptional. History affords many examples of fasting men who have defeated a greater number of full ones, the natural reason being that the starving party are literally fighting for their life, and therefore fight with the utmost desperation. Of the many instances on record, it will be sufficient to mention one which has been immortalized in the prose of Froissart and the poetry of Henry Taylor—the defeat of the Earl of Flanders, with 40,000 men of Bruges, by 5,000 citizens of Ghent, under Philip Van Artevelde and Peter Van Den Bosch, in the Fourteenth Century. Here were people of the same race and country, living barely two days' march apart. The Ghentians, being in the last extremity of famine, marched above twenty miles, with half a day's rations, attacked a force of eight times their number, pursued the routed enemy three miles, and entering the city of Bruges at their heels, took and sacked it. When the history of this war comes to be fairly written, it will probably be found that the army of Lee and Jackson was in as great distress as that of Van Artevelde.

CARL BENSON.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Highly Important Movements in Progress.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Decherd, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 25, 1862.

The late movements of Gen. Buell have been made in answer to the play of the rebels, and their aggressive demeanor has forced Buell to abandon North Alabama, and concentrate his forces for the defence of Nashville. Gloss his movements as you will—let his friends and admirers in this army say what they please about designs in East Tennessee, it is plain to any observer present that Gen. Buell is *forced* into his present concentration, and that he is unwillingly placed on the defensive. He has been forced to abandon his half-completed line of intrenchments in North Alabama, being built on a magnificent scale, and is now in Middle Tennessee, moving north and northeast with all the rapidity in his power. To my mind he has been outgeneraled, and we shall be fortunate if we get out of this as well as McClellan did out of Harrison's Bend.

THE EVACUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.

On the 28th inst. it became evident to Major-Gen. Alex. McCook, commanding at Battle Creek, that the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga, against which Buell had been so long demonstrating. It is reported that the evacuation of this point had been commenced by the rebels a week before it was discovered, and in fact concluded. About the same time as this, Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, was turned, the rebel movement for that purpose resulting in a battle near Tazewell. It is supposed that the troops making this movement were from Chattanooga, and I presume there is but little doubt of its truth. Bragg, who is in command of the rebels, is said to be 40,000 strong. Moving from Chattanooga, he crossed the river according to the best information at Kingston and London, and has had his advance as far as Pikeville and Sparta. These movements and positions you can easily trace on the map. A short study would reveal how necessary it would be for Buell to hurry North for the protection of Nashville and also how unimportant Chattanooga became to our army.

ABANDONING BATTLE CREEK

Although the fact of the evacuation of Chattanooga appears to have been known to Gens. Buell and McCook as early as the 18th, no movement of the troops was made until the 23d. On the 22d, Gen. Buell hastily left Huntsville, where he had quarters for a month past, and went to Battle Creek. A consultation with McCook and Crittenden resulted in a movement on the day following. On the afternoon of the 23d, the transportation of McCook began to make its appearance at Stevenson, and trains were there ready to transport it north of the mountain. But the troops did not come by the same route. It was stated that the two divisions had moved north by the Sequatchy Valley road to Pikeville. This is an improbable story, and I do not think it will prove true. It is hardly possible that 12,000 of our army are going to push forward into the mouth of the enemy in a country where rapid concentrations are almost out of the question. I think the army will make its appearance shortly at some point further west and nearer the railroad by which its transportation was carried over the mountain. Stevenson is thirty miles from this point, and between the two places, running northeast and southwest, is a high spur of the Cumberland mountains, and crossed by the railroad, through a tunnel 2,200 feet long at the summit.

Immediately after the re taking of Murfreesboro by Nelson, he moved his whole division to McMinnville, where it has remained ever since. Lately, since the evacuation of Chattanooga, the force at that point has been strengthened by the addition of Wood's Brigade; and those two now form our left, opposed to the rebel right at Sparta, and giving them an opportunity to turn that position and attack Nashville—"a consummation devoutly to be wished," *I imagine*. I do not think that by any chance they could take it or get out again. There were rumors here to-day that our line at McMinnville had been withdrawn and that the place was evacuated, but this is not believed.

THE RIGHT OF BUELL'S LINE.

The right of our line, so far as known at this time, is Tracy City, a point twenty miles east of this. Here Gen. Thomas' Division has taken up its position within a day or two past, and is prepared to hold it. The line extends north to McMinnville, and is capable of rapid concentration at any given point. Where McCook and Crittenden are to make their appearance is an important fact, which time must reveal to my at present mystified gaze.

On the 24th, yesterday, Gen. Schoepf, now commanding the First (Thomas') Division, sent out a reconnoitering party into the Valley of the Sequatchy, overlooked by the mountains, in whose fertile and beautiful coves Tracy City is situated. What the report of the party may have been I do not know, but it caused an advance into the Valley. All the wagon trains of the Division have arrived here; and from officers accompanying it I understand that the Division moved, with eight days' rations, into the Valley to attack Gen. Hardee, said to be there with a strong force. It was also reported that Hardee had attacked McCook and Crittenden, but there is some doubt of this. It was also said that Hardee had crossed the river at Chattanooga, pushed up the Sequatchy Valley, and was about to demolish McCook and form a junction with Bragg at Pikeville. This is half gossip and half pure invention, although I do not believe that Bragg intends to let us rest long; that he will precipitate himself upon us in a few days.

THE THIRD OHIO.

The Third Ohio, Col. Beatty, and the Forty-second Indiana, Col. Jones, have arrived here from Huntsville. They marched on the 23d, at 4 o'clock A. M., with orders to be here within forty-eight hours, marching the first day twenty-six miles. The Third Ohio is in capital condition, its long rest at Huntsville having recuperated its strength and health.

When the Third left Huntsville, it was rumored that the place was being evacuated, but I understand that such is not the case. Gen. Rousseau was ordered here, but the order was subsequently countermanded. Lieut.-Col. Keifer reports also that he was informed by reliable men in the mountains, that Capt. Hambrick, of Forrest's Cavalry, who killed Bob McCook and captured Capt. Hunter Brooke, had himself been killed on the 23d, in a fight with a company of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, under Capt. King.

JUDGE LANE, OF ALABAMA.

Judge George W. Lane, of Huntsville, passed through here to-day, going North with his family and a sick son of Gen. Rousseau's. The Judge is going to Washington. It is thought that this move was in anticipation of the evacuation of Huntsville.

AMBER.

A Personal Tribute to the Late Gen. Kearney.

Extract from a Private Letter.

Headquarters First Division, Camp near Fort Lyon, Sept. 5, 1862.

I joined the General (Kearney) at Centreville just before the fight. He seemed in such good spirits, and as we rode along he made me ride beside him and talk. We were to support Gen. Reno. When we got into position the fight had just commenced. The General sent me forward to reconnoitre. I found the brigade of Gen. Stevens hotly engaged with the enemy. It was not long before Stevens' line gave way, and Birney's Brigade, in our division, took its place. But another regiment of Reno's broke and ran, leaving a gap in the line between our right and Reno's left. Gen. Birney spoke to Gen. Kearney about it, but Gen. Kearney would not believe it, saying, "Reno would not be such a fool as to leave the line open and not tell him of it." Gen. Birney insisted on it, and with that our brave General dashed forward alone, and received his death-wound. He had sent me off to another part of the field a short time before, and told me to rejoin him at Randolph's Battery, which was playing on the enemy. I got up about three minutes after he had started, and Capt. Randolph pointed out to me the way he had gone. I started out to the front, where Birney's Brigade were fighting like "Sam Hill;" but no one had seen him. I hunted for him a long time, and at last went back and reported to Gen. Birney for orders. Gen. Birney being Senior Brigadier-General, took command of the division. We supposed, at the time, that the General had only been taken prisoner; but the next day, the rebel General, Lee, sent a flag of truce in, and notified Gen. Hooker that he had Gen. Kearney's body, and would deliver it to a proper escort. His body was then taken to Washington, embalmed and sent home.

He was the best General in the army; his loss will never be made up; every man in the division adored him. Many a poor fellow was seen on the road, crying for his loss—and I, too, do not blush for my manhood, when I acknowledge that I shed tears.

He was unusually kind the afternoon before he was killed. I have lost by his death, for he was my *friend*. The army can never fill his place.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

A Surprise Intended by the Police Commissioners—The new Building nearly Completed and Paid for, and the Public in Ignorance of it—Description of the Edifice.

It is known to but few persons that the Police Commissioners have in the course of construction and in a fair way toward completion, a splendid model Police headquarters, which they intend shall surpass everything of the kind in the world. They have not applied to the Supervisors or the Legislature for permission to build or for the money to defray the expense. They have, since their organization, at least, so Mr. Bowen says, saved up the odds and ends of appropriations, the shavings and scrapings and candle-ends, which might have been expended or squandered and nobody been the wiser, and quietly laid by the pile for the purpose of erecting a commodious and convenient headquarters for the Police Department and all its concomitants. They have purposely conducted the affair in secret with the design, if possible, of surprising the City when the building should be completed ready for occupation. They wanted to show by a brilliant exploit what prudence, economy, honesty and a wise forethought could accomplish in the conduct of a vast public trust, and hit upon this plan of doing it.

The edifice is located on a lot 60 feet by 180, between Houston and Bleecker streets, running through from Mulberry to Mott streets. It will be four stories high, built on the most solid and permanent masonry, of the best brick and mortar. The front on Mulberry-street will be of Westchester marble, tastefully carved, with an inscription in marble as follows:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The basement front is of granite; the front on Mott-street is of brick; some of the walls are two feet thick and others are twenty and eighteen inches thick, filled in from top to bottom with the best cement, and calculated to outstand the pyramids. In order to secure daylight in all the fifty rooms which the edifice contains, the plan comprises, as it were, three buildings, connected by corridors and lit from four small yards.

The largest room will be 60 feet by 27, and the others will vary from that size down to closets. There will be separate rooms for the Commissioners' meetings, Police trials, the Chief Clerk and his assistants, the Superintendent and Inspectors, the Police Telegraph, the Police Doctors, the Property Clerk, sleeping-room for lost children, witnesses' rooms, detective rooms, besides full and ample accommodations for the janitor, matron, and all sanitary purposes.

The interior will be finished in the plainest and most substantial manner, and supplied with Croton water and gas throughout all the four stories. The lots cost only $28,000, and are paid for. They are down on the Assessor's books as worth $42,000. The building will, it is estimated, cost $60,000 or thereabouts, and is partly paid for. It was commenced in May last, and will be finished long before the coming May. The roof will probably be put on as soon as the beautiful front on Mulberry-street is completed—within ten days. Thomas Little is the Architect and Wm. R. Stewart the Mason.

The Commissioners expect to complete the work as they have begun it, without calling upon the County for an extra dollar beyond their ordinary appropriation.

The want of such an edifice has long been felt, and this one bids fair to present a pleasing contrast to the cramped, dingy and inappropriate place occupied by the officers pertaining to the Police Department.

The thought may occur to some of our prudent citizens however, that $88,000 is quite a large sum to be saved by "odds and ends," even since the Police Commission was formed. While it is pleasant to think that this time the "extras" were secured to the City, it is a subject for reflection that the appropriations were so liberal as to permit of such a saving unknown to any but the Police Commissioners.

THE GROCERS' REGIMENT.

Committees Appointed and $5,000 Subscribed on the Spot.

The wholesale grocers met in considerable strength yesterday, at 1½ P. M., in the Sales Rooms corner of Wall and Front sts., for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the organization of a special military force to serve the country for the term of three years or until the close of the war. Notwithstanding a severe thunderstorm raging without, more than one hundred gentlemen, representing the wealth and intelligence of the trade, were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. D. McKenzie, of the firm of McKenzie, Beatty & Co., who nominated for Chairman Mr. G. W. Lane, and Mr. Dwight Townsend for Secretary. These gentlemen were unanimously accepted, and Mr. Lane, upon taking the Chair, briefly but earnestly alluded to the pending crisis in our National affairs, urged the duty of every citizen to be immediate participation to the extent of his ability in the contest, and stated the furtherance of a military organization to be the immediate object of the assemblage present.

This object was then emphatically expressed by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution offered by Mr. McKenzie, viz.:

Whereas, The grocers and the trades connected therewith in the City of New-York desire to aid the Government in suppressing the present rebellion against our Union and Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman, who shall have full power to collect money and expend the same in procuring men to enlist as soldiers in the army of the United States, in such a way as shall seem to them most suited to attain the object for which this meeting has been called.

Mr. Augustus F. Dow, of the firm of Dow & Young, sugar brokers, in sustaining the above, eloquently descanted upon the causes of the war, and the determination on the part of the North to maintain and make good the Constitution throughout the land. The hour, he said, had come for united action, and all trades and classes should take part in the work. The grocers alone, of New-York could, he believed, raise and equip an entire regiment.

On motion of Mr. Van Brunt, the resolution was then passed with acclamation, and the Chairman proceeded to appoint the following Committee, with power, the Chairman and Secretary being added as members *ex-officio*.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee to carry out the object of the resolution—Jonathan Sturges, B. B. Sherman, W. A. Booth, Charles Burkhalter, Francis M. Babcock, Francis Skiddy, John J. Van Nostrand, J. D. McKenzie, Jas. K. Place, George Moller, Charles E. Beebe, J. P. Murch, N. Denton Smith, G. W. Lane.

A subscription list, with an appropriate heading in the spirit of the resolution, was hereupon drawn up and presented to the meeting for immediate signature, with the following very satisfactory result:

Peter Maller	$500	T. & H. Van Nostrand & Co.	250
Francis Skiddy	250	Arcularius, Bennett & Co.	250
Sherman, Pallman & Co.	250	E.&.R.Mead,Jr.,& Co.	250
Geo. W. Lane & Co.	250	Cobb, Mench & Gross	250
Babcock & Co.	250	Slauson, Labagh & Farrington	250
Denton, Smith & Co.	250	Sturges, Bennet & Co.	250
Sackett, Belcher & Co.	250	Chas. Burkhalter & Co.	250
Henry Swift & Co.	250	Beebe & Brother	250
Skeel Reynold	250	Beards & Cummings	250
Mckenzie, Beatty & Co.	250		
Total			$5,000

The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Committee.

The Corcoran Legion.

The Legion which is to be commanded by the gallant Corcoran grows numerically every day. The weekly accessions to its force are much greater than the public generally understand, and it is gratifying to believe that the early completion and organization of the corps will be attained in a very short time.

Upon the personal ability of Gen. Corcoran depends very much, and to the incipient details of the organization he gives his hourly and most careful attention.

We have at various times alluded to the composition of the Brigade, but at no time, we believe, has the entire force been given. There may be additional regiments joined to the corps, but at present there are six regiments from this State, two from Massachusetts, and one from Pennsylvania, making nine in all. These regiments are not all full; but several of them, in fact the majority of them, will have a thousand men each, before they march to the seat of war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT

is the old Sixty-ninth. There is now in the field the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, under charge of Col. Nugent, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New-York State Militia. The officers and men of the regular Sixty-ninth, with the exception of Col. Bagley, have volunteered to go again, with the organization of officers as heretofore given in this paper. The regiment has now enlisted 800 men.

THE SECOND REGIMENT

is the one known as the "Fourth Senatorial." Its officers are: Colonel, Peter McDermott; Lieutenant-Colonel, James P. McIver; Major, George W. Warner; Quartermaster, Walter T. Burke; Surgeon, Dr. Heath. Lieut.-Col. McIver was formerly Captain of Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and was a prisoner at Richmond [illegible]. The men are of the very best class, and will do credit to the District in which they reside. There are now but 700 of them, though enlistments are being made daily.

THE THIRD REGIMENT

is yet at Buffalo, near which its rank and file mainly live. The men, like those of all the country regiments, are said to be of excellent *physique*, of intelligence and power. Col. John E. McMahon and Lieut.-Col. Michael Bailey have seen service, and know the value of good officers and good men. There are now about 900 in the ranks, with a fair prospect for the full quota.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT,

Is one which sprang from the old Twenty-fifth New-York State Militia, upon its return from service within a few weeks past. Col. M. K. Bryan, of the Twenty-fifth, is at the head of the regiment, and the official *personnel* thereof will not vary materially from that of the old corps. Some 500 of the men have reenlisted, and there is every probability that Col. Bryan will bring from Albany a regiment of which he may well be proud, and which will do the State good service.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT,

Is one which is being raised in this City. To its organization Gen. Corcoran has given much personal attention, and in its success feels a deep interest. Its Colonel is Wm. McEvily, and the Lieutenant-Colonel is James Mooney, brother of the fighting Chaplain of the old Sixty-ninth. If the Lieutenant-Colonel is as true as the Father; if his patriotism is as sound, his bravery as unquestioned, and his influence as beneficial, then may the regiment congratulate itself upon the selection. There are already 500 men in this corps.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT,

Is known as the Stanton Legion. It has been in camp some time, and has frequently been referred to in this paper. Col. Allen, formerly of the First New-York Volunteers, is a good man, a superior disciplinarian and brave as a lion. He is a decided favorite with his men, of whom he has now about 900, and will render a satisfactory account of himself without a doubt.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

is the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. Heenan. This regiment, which is one of the finest bodies of men ever sent from the Keystone State, was tendered to the General when he was in Philadelphia, and has been, by consent of the Governor and of the Government, attached to the Legion. It numbers 1,040 men, all superbly equipped and efficiently appointed.

THE EIGHTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS

are two from Massachusetts, which Gov. Andrew, through Mayor Wightman, of Boston, has made arrangements to give to Gen. Corcoran. They are said to be like all the rest of the troops sent from the Old Bay State, and further recommendation need not be desired.

Thus we see that the Legion numbers at this time:

	Men.		Men.
First Regiment	800	Sixth Regiment	900
Second Regiment	700	Seventh Regiment	1,000
Third Regiment	900	Eighth Regiment	1,000
Fourth Regiment	500	Ninth Regiment	1,000
Fifth Regiment	500		
Total			7,300

Which, if the others recruit up to the full standard, would give him 9,000 good and effective men.

We hear also of other regiments which will probably be attached to the Legion, sufficient to make the force under Corcoran in the neighborhood of 15,000. Gen. Corcoran has selected Camp Scott for his encampment, which will, for some time to come be, without doubt, the scene of many an entertainment, and the object of curiosity and interest to thousands of visitors.

The New Railway Tariff.

The officers of the various Brooklyn Railroad Companies announce that hereafter they will sell only twenty, instead of twenty-five, tickets for $1, in consequence of the Government tax of 1½ per cent. imposed on all city railroad corporations. In their circular they state that, by the provisions of the tax law, they are authorized to act as agents for the Government in paying this tax.

The last clause of the section referring to the tax on Railroad Companies (80) says: "Provided that all such persons, Companies and Corporations shall have the right to add the duty or tax imposed to their rates of fare whenever their liability thereto may commence, any limitations which may exist by law or by agreement with any person or company which may have paid or be liable to pay such fare, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The companies, it will be seen, have the right to add one and a half per cent. to their rates of fare. They do not avail themselves of this privilege, however, but instead thereof add twenty per cent. to the price of their *commutation tickets*, thus compelling all their passengers to pay full fare.

When the Brooklyn City Railroad Company sought the right to lay their tracks in the city, they entered into a bond to charge four cents fare on the Court-street, Fulton-avenue and Myrtle-avenue routes, and five cents on the Furman-street, Powers-street, Sands-street and Front-street routes. On the 20th of December, 1854, the Common Council authorized a uniform rate of fare of five cents on all the roads then in operation, said rate to continue for five years, provided, however, that children under ten years of age, and pupils in the public schools, should be charged a rate of three cents fare. At the expiration of five years, the company applied to the Common Council for permission to change the Greenpoint route, so that the cars should run through Myrtle and Kent avenues, and that the Sands-street line should end at Broadway.

The Company also desired some concessions on the Furman-street route on which they had not laid a rail until forced to do so by the enterprise of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Company. Permission was given, with the provision that the company should sell tickets at the rate of twenty-five for one dollar.

The public will readily perceive the motive which actuates that company, at least, in equalizing their fare. The reduction was demanded by the Common Council, and the company were forced to concede it or be compelled to go to the Legislature for an alteration in their charter. Now that they can make some excuse for it, they violate their agreement with the public and charge a uniform rate of five cents fare.

In their haste, however, they have anticipated the operation of the law, which does not go into effect until the 1st October. They are so anxious to serve the Government as tax-gatherers, that they enter upon their duties twenty days in advance. Again, by the tax law, they are only justified in charging a rate of fare which, with the one and a half per cent decimally represented, would be 5.075 cents. By equalizing their rates of fare, they are gainers in a considerable ratio. The exact degree cannot be estimated, as it is not possible to ascertain the number of tickets sold, but it will aggregate a sum far greater than that which the Brooklyn City Railroad Company realized by the sale of specie, which it withheld from passengers.

The public are naturally indignant at this additional tax upon their purse, and loudly inveigh against it. Public meetings are to be held, whereat fierce resolutions will be passed calling upon the Common Council to interfere, denouncing the Railway Companies, and making a general fuss, with probably no result.

Mr. Pierson, the President of the principal road, and the understood originator of the new schedule, is a very well-known and influential citizen of the City of Churches. As an individual his character is unblemished, as a Senator and Alderman he was esteemed impartial, able and popular, as a Railway President he has been energetic, accommodating and successful, but the people insist upon it that as a Tax Imposer he will come rapidly into disfavor, and as a Tax Collector he will be visited with great popular odium. How the matter will end time alone can determine. Whether the Company or the public will yield is a matter of opinion, though candor compels us to record that what is everybody's business is no one's, and in such matters the Company generally comes out ahead, simply because it's not "looked after."

Accident on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad.

So great is the amount of travel upon this railroad at present that often seventy-five individuals are stowed, packed or jambed into the narrow compass of one of the smaller cars, while the canopied excursion cars know no rule of repletion, save inability of the would-be passenger to "scrouge in." The folly of thus overstraining the poor horses, and falsely economizing rolling stock, was yesterday exemplified. One of the small cars had unluckily slipped the track, and was consequently thrown quite out of time, when, just as she righted, one of these great community arrangements came along with streamers flying, and all in gay array.

The leading car clipped ahead with all speed, to make up, if possible, for lost time, but it was fated to become no exception to the rule, "Disasters never come singly;" and, just as both vehicles were descending one of those lang, interminable declivities that mark this road, the brake gave way on the hindmost car, and crash came the tongue against the stern-board of the ill-fated leading coach. The excitement and alarm were great, as the cars were both largely occupied by children and families going down to the beach for an afternoon bath in the surf. One old gentleman foolishly sprang from the front of the flying car, and lay motionless for some time upon the roadside. Upon examination it was discovered that he was not, as at first supposed, fatally injured by the fall. Scarcely a moment elapsed before all was righted, and a smashing of horses, and perhaps the more serious catastrophe of broken bones of men and women avoided, by the fore car putting on all speed, and at the same time unpinning its team that they might not be run down; while the rear car restored its equilibrium by applying with redoubled force, its only remaining *stern* broke, and also letting off its horses. The excitement and screaming were intense for a time, and did not tend to restore the presence of mind of those in responsibility. The opinion was freely expressed throughout the remainder of the trip that these cars were not properly overhauled each day, and that conductors and drivers had more responsibility than they could properly discharge. Certain it is, that when the rashly impulsive gentlemen was picked up alive, the anxious conductor remarked more in relief than heartlessness: "Lor'! aint I glad he wasn't killed, I'd a had the doctor's bill to pay, certain! 'Twant my fault, no how! Plaguy old chain broke."

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the Month of August, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,210	575	1,214	978	370
No. of Female Patients	2,149	1,374	1,276	1,508	543
Totals	3,359	1,949	2,500	2,486	913
Treated at Dwellings	526	363	730	553	142
Treated at Dispensaries	2,833	1,586	1,770	1,933	771
Primary Vaccinations	7	—	34	12	2
Revaccinations	—	—	420	4	—
Whole No. Vaccinated	7	—	454	16	2
Number of Adults	1,839	1,109	1,171	1,148	911
Number of Children	1,520	840	1,329	1,338	2
No. of Native Patients	1,650	949	1,128	1,317	441
No. of Foreign Patients	1,709	1,000	1,375	769	503
No. sent to Hospital	400	20	74	34	20
Number of Deaths	25	9	17	28	—
Prescriptions dispen'd	8,040	3,353	4,915	8,484	1,993

During the month of August, as above shown, Medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,207 persons by the seven dispensaries of New-York.

Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 2,314, at the dispensaries 8,993, and 479 were vaccinated; 26,455 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, marasmus and phthisis.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were diarrhœa and cholera infantum.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army, desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Ingersoll, of Rome	$10	Mrs. T. M. North	$25
Mrs. C. Suydam	25	E. C. Ingersoll Lee, Oneida County	20
W. A. Smith	25	Miss Wheelwright	1
R. J. Livingston	100	Miss G. E Cary	5
P. S. Forbes	100	Mrs. G. E Cary	10
Irving Grinnell	50	W. P. W. Dana	10
Soldiers' Relief Association of Elmira	50	E. C. H. & Friend	20
A. T. Stewart & Co.	100	Mrs. H. Seigman	1
Mrs. J. C. Green	100	Miss E. Wheelwright	5
Mrs. Stuyvesant	100	A Friend	10
Mrs. Dan Le Roy	50	Mrs. R. D. 'Hart	5
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland	25	Soldiers' Relief Association of Elmira	100
R. S. L.	20	S. B. Collins	25
A Lady	5	Ladies of Staatsburgh	220
Fort Byron	6		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1862.

Campaigning in the Metropolis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to an article in your issue of the 11th inst., with the above caption, an eye-witness of the whole affair would beg a small space in your columns to contradict some statements which might tend to influence the public against the commandant of the Fifty-third Regiment.

The regiment had orders to leave for the seat of war an Tuesday, the 9th inst. In accordance with this order, on the morning of that day the tents were struck and the men prepared for their departure. Two days' rations were supplied by the Commissary, transportation was ordered for 2 o'clock, and the United States Paymaster was present and preparing to disburse the Government bounty. The camp was filled with the friends and relatives of the men, as no passes were granted for that day. In order that all the men might be in line to receive their pay, the guard was called in, and a detachment of the Eighth Regiment was called for to do guard duty simply, there being not the slightest idea of coercion on the part of the Colonel or any of his officers, in demanding this apparent outside aid.

On the first appearance of the extra guard, there was some slight dissatisfaction manifested by the men, but when the matter was explained, they returned at once to their allegiance. The men waited patiently for the arrival of the steamer which was to transport them, and hours after the time appointed had passed, a telegram was received countermanding the order for the departure of the regiment, during all which time the Paymaster was occupied in examining the rolls, and at dark had not finished his task, and promised to return on the following morning and pay the men.

So far as regards the subsistence of the men on the day in question, your article is in error. The contractor for subsistence had been notified that the camp would be vacated at noon, and he, in accordance, made his arrangements. The men were furnished with their breakfast and dinner, and their supper was provided them from the rations that had been prepared for the journey to Washington, consequently they had their three meals on that day.

Your correspondent is in error in stating the outrages that were committed by the men. No tents were burned, no buildings fired, though a bonfire was started with the remnants of an old picket fence which has been for a long time in a shattered condition. Col. Buckingham was at his quarters all day, and up to 2 o'clock the following morning, when he retired, leaving everything quiet and in order.

On the morning of the 10th, no Paymaster made his appearance. As there had been no subsistence forwarded, the different commands were marched to the City and quartered in the Park Barracks, where they will remain until Col. Buckingham receives his further orders from the War Department at Washington.

Yours, S.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Music at Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Triumphal March	E. Mohlenhauer.
2. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe.
3. Jenny L.—"Hirondell" Polka	Lachner.
4. Chiravari Pot Pouri	Hamm.

PART II.

1. Schiller Fest March	Meyerbeer.
2. Overture—"Eurranthe"	Von Weber.
3. Selection from "Robert L'Diable"	Meyerbeer.
4. "Scherzo Notturino," from Midsummer Night's Dream	Mendelssohn.

PART III.

1. "Katy Did"—Polka	Jullian.
2. "Annie of the Vale"—Quick Step.	
3. Waltz—"Man libt mer Einnal"	Strauss.
4. Carnival Gallop	Hiller.

The National Pot Pouri.

Union Association, Twenty-first Ward.—At a meeting of the Union Association of the Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth Assembly District, held at their rooms, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, on Thursday evening, 11th inst., for the purpose of taking preliminary action, to perfect their enrollment, in pursuance of the suggestion of the Central Committee, James H. Pinkney, President *pro tem.*, in the Chair, R. J. Vanderburgh, Secretary, after listening to the Constitution, the Legislative Address, and remarks by several members explaining the course and objects of the Association, the following Enrolling Committee was appointed: John H. Sherwood, George C. Ellison, Josiah F. Kendall, A. J. Van Allen, Richard J. Van Vanderburgh. The roll-book was then opened and a large number of names added, after which the meeting adjourned at the call of the officers. The Committee will attend at their rooms every evening during the coming week from 8 to 9 o'clock, to enroll the names of all persons who approve of the Legislative Address.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, President *pro tem.*

R. J. Vanderburgh, Secretary.

Coroner's Inquests.—A ship carpenter, named John Newman, while at work on the ship *Neptune*, now lying at the foot of Seventeenth-street, North River, accidentally fell overboard yesterday, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body has not yet been recovered. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and resided at No. 224 Monroe-street, where he has left a wife and four children.... A child, aged 18 months, named Harriet Heron, fell from the third story window of house No. 53 Mulberry-street, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of which it died almost immediately after. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body.

Movements of Gov. Andrew.—Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts was in town on Thursday, and returned to Boston on Thursday evening. During the day he had a conference with Thurlow Weed, Gov. Stanly, of North Carolina, Gen. Hunter, and Assistant Secretary of War Walcott. The nature of the conference did not transpire, but it is said to have been harmonious and mutually satisfactory. Mr. Weed left for Washington the same evening.

Queens County Agricultural Society.—The twenty-first annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be opened at the supurb grounds of the Fashion Course at Newtown, Long Island, on the days of the 18th and 19th of September. Special trains will be put on by the Railway Company, while those preferring to drive will, by taking Jackson-avenue, be enabled to enjoy, what is quite a rarity in this part of the world, a road which combines the solidity of the City pavement with the open air surroundings of the country. The Crocheron Hotel will be open to the public, and the managers, through their Secretary, Mr. John Harold, promise a feast of fat things which will, without doubt, attract a vast concourse to their exhibition.

Cell No. 4.—Considerable public indignation was created yesterday by the announcement that the Provost-Marshal, at Police Headquarters, has a horrid, filthy, infectious and altogether terrible cell, known as cell No. 4, in which persons are confined, and undergo tortures worse than those of the Spanish Inquisition. A voluntary inspection of the place indicated has convinced one of the Times reporters that, as cells go, this one is no worse than the general run, and quite as comfortable as the limited accommodations will permit. It is one of a series, all alike, and used solely for the temporary confinement of prisoners. No more than one person was ever kept in it over night.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Camden and Amboy line, some 500 sick and wounded soldiers reached this City. The vast majority of them are wounded, many of them in the recent retreats, while a few are quite ill with the prevalent fevers. They have been distributed to Bellevue Hospital, Randall's Island Hospital, and the Brooklyn City Hospital. Thirty-two, who were too severely wounded to be brought to this City, were left at Philadelphia, in the care of Dr. Brown, formerly of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Col. Frank E. Howe received a dispatch to the effect that these men may be expected to arrive here to-day.

The New Postage Currency.—There is universal complaint of the scarcity of the new currency. Despite the precautions taken by the Assistant United States Treasurer, to prevent the disposal of more than five dollars' worth to each applicant, the brokers seem to have secured more than their share. They hire boys to stand in the line, and keep doing it until the distribution ceases. Unless the new stamps are forthcoming in greater numbers, soon, the public inconvenience, at the lack of change, must be oppressive. Give us the new stamps faster, by all means, and make them so plenty that the brokers won't profit by buying them up.

Taxes for 1862.—The work of completing the assessment rolls is now nearly finished, and the books will probably be placed in the hands of the Tax Receiver by the 20th inst. This will be ten days earlier than last year, but twenty days behind the time required by law. The delay is occasioned by the remissness of the Supervisors, and is a source of loss both to the City and to the taxpayers.

The Abbott Collegiate Institute.—This institution for young ladies, on Fifth-avenue, opens for the Winter on the 17th. Rev. H. M. Field delivers the opening address on the evening of that day. Parents, pupils and all interested in the institution are invited to attend. Mr. Field's subject is the "Education of Woman in America.

The Blacks at Port Royal.—Rev. Mr. French, who has just returned from Port Royal, is to deliver an address on the condition of the freed blacks in that Department, at the Church of the Puritans, to-morrow evening.

The Seventy-sixth New-York in the Battle at Gainesville.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would, through your paper, desire to correct a statement given in one of your city cotemporaries on the 6th inst. In an account of the engagement near Gainesville, in which Gibbon's Brigade was on the left, occurs the following sentence: "*Just previous* to the close of the engagement, however, Doubleday's Brigade came up to the support of Gibbon, *but the fight was then ceasing*, and their loss proved *very slight.*" To the bravery with which Gen. Gibbon's Brigade stood their ground, I can bear ample testimony, and for a longer period of time than could seem to have elapsed from the above statement. The time during which one is expecting reinforcements appears naturally longer than the time after their arrival. The Seventh Wisconsin, immediately on our left, acted nobly, and as was understood at the time, lost all its field officers. Afterward, when darkness had caused the fight to cease, and a consultation of the officers commanding regiments was held to meet an anticipated flanking movement of the enemy, Gen. Gibbon's officers were ready for any part by which they might disconcert it. In fact, the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana could not have done better—but I feel that I owe it to the men of my regiment (chiefly raised in Cortland and Otsego Counties,) to say that the time here described as so long before coming up was in reality but a very few minutes, during which the whole of Gen. Doubleday's Brigade—only three weak regiments—came through a very heavy fire of solid shot and shell to the assistance of Gen. Gibbon. The Seventy-Sixth New-York, of which I now particularly speak, had 112 files, (224 men in ranks,) and lost 10 or 12 killed, 70 wounded and 18 missing, among whom are four Captains, badly wounded. I cannot call this a *slight* loss on the part of the Seventy-Sixth New-York, and, so far as I know, the loss of the other two regiments (Fifty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Ninety-Fifth New-York Volunteers,) was also very severe. The Seventy-Sixth and the others stood their ground as tenaciously as any, the Seventy-Sixth, I know, always keeping in front of their wounded, until some time after dark, when the whole force drew back about one hundred and fifty yards to the rear.

WITNESS.

Near Rockport, Md., Sept. 8, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Execution against the Person—Discharge under Fourteen Day Act.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

In the matter of the Petition of Peter Murphy.—The petitioner was arrested on an execution against the person issued in a civil action at the suit of one James Wallace. The petitioner then applied for a discharge from arrest, under the fourteen-day act, authorizing an imprisoned debtor to be discharged from imprisonment on complying with the provisions of the statute in making an assignment of his property. The Court ordered testimony to be taken before Malcolm Campbell, Esq., as Referee, as to the petitioner's ability to pay his debts, and as to his property. It appeared by the testimony that, some three months since, the petitioner owned some lots on One Hundred and Ninth-st., near Second-av., but sold them to his brother, John Murphy, who has since died, leaving no will and having no heirs. The counsel for Wallace, the creditor, now move to dismiss the application on the ground that the petitioner has property, and has an interest in the estate of his deceased brother, as appears from the evidence before the referee. The Court held that the onus is thrown on the creditor to prove that the petitioner had other property than that set forth in the petition. The Court, therefore, gave the respondent further time to produce proof of the petitioner's interest in his deceased brother's estate. The cause was then set down for Monday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A. R. Dyett for petitioner; Feanagan & Cumming for creditor.

Verification—Sufficiency of Statement of Grounds of Knowledge and Belief, when made by Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wheeler vs. *Chesley*.—This was a motion to set aside a judgment for irregularity, as having been entered without a sufficient verification of the complaint. The complaint was upon an instrument in writing, and the verification made by the Attorney, set forth that the grounds of his knowledge and belief in the matter were representations made to him by his client, who was absent in another county.

Such a verification, it was contended, was insufficient, inasmuch as if it were allowed, a plaintiff need but make his representation to his attorney that the complaint is true and then go into another county, to enable the attorney to verify the pleading, whether true or false. On the other hand, it was contended that an attorney's only means of ascertaining knowledge of the subject matter of an action was the representations of the client, and that consequently the client's representations were sufficient grounds for the attorney to form a belief on the subject.

The Court said that as it was pretty generally held that the sufficiency of the attorney's knowledge, or the grounds of his belief, in each particular case, was a question for the Court to determine, the grounds of belief set forth in this verification must be deemed sufficient. In all cases of actions on written instruments for the payment of money only, the very slightest grounds of belief will, in my judgment, be sufficient.

The motion was denied, with $10 costs, with leave to the defendant, upon payment of the costs, to move, within twenty days after the service of this order, to have the judgment opened on the merits, and he be let in to defend.

The Will of E. P. Christy.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The testimony in this case was entered upon, yesterday, and elicited the circumstances attending the execution of the will, which, it is alleged by the contestants, was procured by undue influence brought to bear on the testator. The will is offered by the executors, Messrs. P. G. Clark, Peter Gilsey and John H. Nathans, in behalf of the second wife, Mrs. Mary Christy, and its admission to probate is contested by a former wife, Mrs. Harrington by name, who claims that the testator was in a state of insanity when he signed the will.

Thomas E. Stewart, an attorney, testified in behalf of the executors that he was one of the subscribing witnesses; that Mr. Chanfrau and Mr. Clark were present at the signing. Mr. Clark informed Mr. Christy that he had followed his instructions in drawing his will, and he then read it through in a clear voice, during which deceased made several suggestions. He further testified that Mr. Christy was not excited or nervous, but appeared to be perfectly sane.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate by Judge Daly: Sarah Moore and Lydia Colgate.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice White.

Metcalf vs. *Suit*.—Motion granted.

Clapp vs. *Beekman*.—Order granted.

Claflin vs. *Abbott*.—Attachment granted.

Aspinwall et al. vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Order of publication granted.

The Same vs. *The Same*.—Order granted.

The Same vs. *Ferris*.—Order of reference granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 12, 1862.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	99¾	200 N. Y. Cent. R. s30.	94
1,000 U.S. Dem. Notes	108¾	700 do.	94½
15,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98¾	100 do. s5	94¼
25,000 Tr. 7 3.10 ℘ cent.		100 do.	94¼
Notes	103	150 do.	94¾
8,000 do.	102⅞	800 do. s3	94
6,000 do. Endorsed	101½	50 do. s10	94
2,000 Ohio State 5s..'65	98	300 do. s3	94½
7,000 Ill. Cou. Bds..'77	98¼	100 Erie Railway	38⅝
1,000 do.	98	100 do.	38½
2,000 N. Car. State 6s.	65	10 Hudson R. R.	52
10,000 Mo. State 6s	45¾	30 Stonington R.	95
10,000 do.	45½	150 Erie Railway Pref.	69¾
21,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	48¼	250 do. s30	69⅞
5,000 do. b60	48¼	100 do. s60	69⅝
13,000 Cal. State 7s	100¾	500 do.	69½
1,000 do.	101	300 do. b60	69⅝
2,000 Erie R.R.1stM.B.	113	200 Mich. Cen. R.	68
4,000 E.R.3d M. B.'83	102½	100 do. s30	67⅞
20,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	96⅝	20 do.	67½
1,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	90¼	150 do.	67¾
3,000 Hud.1st M. Bds.	111⅞	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	31⅞
1,000 H. R. 2d S.F. B.	108¼	200 do.	31½
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℘		100 do.	31½
ct. bds	112	400 do.	31
1,000 Mich.So. S.F.Bs.	103	50 do. s10	31
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	101½	100 Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	62¾
1,000 St. L.,A.&T.H.1st	92	250 do.	62
1,000 Chic. & N.W.2dM	30½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63¼
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	71½	50 do.	63¼
13,000 Mil. &Pr.DuC.1M	96½	100 Clev.& Pitts. R. b30	24¾
5,000 Gal.&Chic.2dMB.	104½	300 do.	24¾
120,000 American Gold.	119⅝	100 Galena & Chic. R.	71¾
50,000 do. b3.	119¾	10 do.	72
20,000 do. b3.	119⅝	500 Clev. & Toledo R.	53¾
110 Pacific M. S. Co.	110	200 do. s30	53½
250 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	66⅞	200 do.	53⅝
200 Panama Railroad	141		

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	99¾	125 N. Y. Cen. R.	94
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	94	50 do. s10	94
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	89	50 do. s10	94½
2,500 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		25 Erie Railway b30	38⅝
Note Indorsed	101½	50 do.	38¾
5,000 Mo. State 6s. '90.	45½	200 Erie R. Pref.	69¾
5,000 do	46	200 Harlem Railroad	15¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s	48¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.	67¾
5,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.	90¼	350 M. S. & N. I. R.	31¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	91½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	71½	250 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63[illegible]
13,000 do.	71½	100 do.	63⅝
3,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1stm	95	6 Clev., Col. & Cin.R.	122
7,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d m	81	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	71¾
12,500 Am. Gold	119¼	100 Tol.& Wabash Pref.	46
18,000 do.	119½	100 Norwich & W.R.	52¼
5 Pac. Mail St. Co.	110½	20 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	33
25 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	87		

Friday, Sept. 12—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was less firm to-day than yesterday, and prices ⅜@½ ℘ cent. lower on most of the sales. The business, however, was moderate, as holders of Stocks generally declined to accept the lower bids. The Government Securities fell off ⅜ ℘ cent. on the coupon Stock of 1881, and ¼ ℘ cent. on 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The coupon 5 ℘ cents. of 1874 were steady. The State Stocks were about the same as yesterday—Missouris a fraction lower. The changes in the Railway mortgages were irregular; some of the Western descriptions ½@1 ℘ cent. lower. On the Railway shares, the changes were ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. against New-York Central, and ⅜@½ against Eries. There was not much done in the Western shares, though prices were fully ½ ℘ cent. down. The alteration in the feeling of the Street was attributed to the exciting calls for troops by the Governor of Pennsylvania to repel the threatened invasion. Gold was advanced at the early Board to 119½ ℘ cent., but as the Exchange on London failed to respond to the advanse, the price fell back after the Second Board to 119⅛ ℘ cent. There was a large inquiry for United States Notes of the Custom-house issue, and 109 ℘ cent. was freely paid toward the close of the day.

Late in the afternoon the market for Stocks was dull, and the prices about the same as on the printed sales. Gold left off 119⅛. The United States Notes of Custom-house issue sold as high as 109¼. The following were about the latest figures:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	94⅜	94½	Pacific	111	110¾
Erie	38¾	38⅝	Panama	140½	140
Erie Preferred	69⅞	69¼	Missouris	46	45¾
Rock Island	67⅞	67¾	Tennessees	49	48¼
Galena	72⅛	71¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	89	89
Mich. Central	68⅝	67¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	100	99⅝
Mich. Southern	32	31¼	U.S.Notes, C.H.	108½	109⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	63	62¾	Treas.7.30 ℘ cts.	103⅛	102⅞
Illinois Cen	63⅞	63	Bills on Lond'n	130½	130¾
Toledo	54⅛	53⅝	Gold	118⅞	119⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	101	Commerce Scrip Stock	90
Merchants'	96	American Exchange	90
Mechanics'	103	Bank of the Republic	90
Phenix	100	Bank of North Amer	94
Dry Dock	100	Hanover	75
National	93	Metropolitan	97
Commerce	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr	100	St. L. & T. H. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	104	T. H. & Alt. seconds	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.,'76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69½
Erie thirds, '83	102½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	51
Erie fourths, '80	96½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	82
Erie fifths, '88	90½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91½
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71¼
Hudson seconds,s.f.,'85	108	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96
Hudson Converts., '67	91	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Harlem firsts	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
Harlem thirds	85	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘c..'69-72	105	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	95
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ℘c. '82	111	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
Chic.. B. Q. 8 ℘c. firsts	111	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	91
Mich. So. 7 ℘c. secs	88½	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	79
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100		

Exchange on London was quoted after the rise in Gold at 131 ℘ cent., as against 130½ yesterday, but no important business was accomplished, and the mail for to-morrow's steamer closed dull—130½@131 ℘ cent. The rain-storm interfered with business at the Custom-house, and the duties fell off, as compared with yesterday. No movement of importance in the Money Market. The rates are 4@5 ℘ cent. The stock of Specie in Bank has gone up to $37,000,000. Some parcels of Gold have been sent here, for safe keeping, from Baltimore and Harrisburgh, without being counted in the Bank returns, however. The Kentucky Banks have had a large portion of their Gold here in the same way for a month or two.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the month of August, were:

1861	$90,461
1862	76,162
Decrease	$14,298
Total receipts for the year up to Aug. 31, 1862	$715,597
Total receipts for the year up to Aug. 31, 1861	642,627
Increase	$72,969

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the first week in September, were:

1862	$44,130
1861	33,308
Increase	$5,822

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in September, were:

1862	$54,512
1861	44,758
Increase	$9,754

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in September, were:

1862	$20,558
1861	19,558
Increase	$4,000

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in September were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$4,013	$5,122
Freight	28,101	34,233
Total	$32,114	$39,355
Increase		$7,241

Statement of the earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for August, 1861 and 1862:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$12,528 99	$18,750 47
Freight	11,757 97	17,205 79
Other sources	3,463 77	2,616 89
Total	$27,750 73	$38,573 15
Increase in 1862, 39 ℘ cent		$10,822 42

We understand that the August earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road amount:

In August, 1862	$126,000
August, 1861	85,163
Increase	$40,837

This makes the gain since Jan. 1 $202,000. The whole earnings of the year 1862 now promise about $1,400,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week ending Sept. 11, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$2,005,729	$396,680	$1,441,481
Thrown on market	2,144,607	881,575	1,584,268
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$80,357,460	$35,448,628	$40,334,955
Thrown on market	80,601,576	33,975,506	45,292,772

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,657	$615,604	106	$42,972	383	$138,994
Mf. of Cot'n	589	144,200	160	28,108	97	23,225
Mf. of Silk	386	292,592	13	12,646	36	47,622
Mf. of Flax	1,270	236,460	104	24,582	158	31,508
Miscellan's	105	41,505	11	2,812	50	12,558
Total	4,007	$1,330,361	384	$111,120	734	$253,907
		111,120				1,330,361
Total entered		$1,441,481	Total marketed			$1,584,268

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $282,006 19, including $182,000 for Customs; Payments, $570,763 15; Balance, $9,198,603 94.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 14,096 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. and 773 bags Corn Meal, 134,329 bushels Wheat, 58,781 bushels Corn, 7,060 bushels Rye, 44,138 bushels Oats, 1,895 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,022 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Receipts and sales have been light to-day, as for some days past. The market is very firm, however, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request, at steady rates.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in active demand at 24½c@24¾c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is quiet and rather heavy; Middlings, 57c.@57½c. ℘ ℔. Sales by auction, 622 bales Sea Island at 98c.@$1 21½; and 99 bales Upland, part stained, at 38c.@76c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, to-day, for shipment and home use; prices have been maintained. The rain-storm checks business, generally. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 @$5 20; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35 @$5 60; chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@ $5 85, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,&c.	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern flour is quiet at previous prices; sales 900 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at former rates. Sales 700 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine, and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, to-day, and has been in fair demand, at firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 184,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50; White Western, $1 36@$1 42; Amber Western, at $1 27@$1 30; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23@$1 27; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 18@$1 19; Milwaukee Club, at $1 08@ $1 17; Chicago Spring, at $1 05@$1 15; White Kentucky, at $1 50 ℘ bushel. Corn is doing better, sound lots being scarce. Sales since our last, 78,000 bush., at 58c.@59c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c. for very choice, do. do.; 54c.@57½c. for Eastern do.; 43c.@ 53c. for unsound do., ℘ bushel. Rye is more active; 76c.@85c. for sound and 68c.@70c. for unsound, ℘ bushel. Sales 12,200 bushels, chiefly unsound Western within our range. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 50c.@53c.; Western, at 48c. @53c.; and State at 50½c.@54c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues unchanged.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 8, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	42,425	28,266
Wheat, bush	472,581	370,698
Corn, bush	1,458,177	906,772
Oats, bush	204,926	53,143
Rye, bush	38,619	10,200
Barley, bush	11,953	—

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,042,432	880,250	312,336
Wheat, bush	8,199,408	9,298,208	6,816,036
Corn, bush	20,942,876	18,890,027	13,391,613
Oats, bush	2,043,130	1,058,878	954,688
Rye, bush	703,666	286,815	152,662
Barley, bush	479,692	346,707	236,374

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	9,730,077	925,636
Wheat, bush	8,554,596	8,501,449
Corn, bush	19,159,529	13,599,836
Oats, bush	1,881,822	1,280,479
Rye, bush	594,284	264,048
Barley, bush	164,614	145,535

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, week ending Sept. 8:

	1862.	1861
Flour, bbls	4,186	8,112
Wheat, bush	464,910	296,717
Oats	12,226	2,876
Corn	6,552	2,155
Barley	214	250
Rye	5,450	1,948

Breadstuff trade of Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to Sept. 8:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls.	325,421	326,245	438,390	488,871
Wheat, bush	7,139,026	8,789,721	7,810,852	10,108,729
Corn, bush.	83,924	151,851	—	—

HAY—North River Bale is less active to-day, at 60c. @80c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at 18c.@20c. for new, and 13c.@18c. for last year's crop, ℘ ℔. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* says: "The weather continues splendid, and Hop-picking progresses rapidly. We never saw finer Hops than some of this year's growth. The condition of affairs South and West checks the operations of dealers, and depresses prices. We hear of no offers this week at over 12½c. Sales light. There is no early export demand."

INDIGO—Is in fair request, at very full prices.

IRON—Has been quiet, yet firm.

LEAD—Sales 100 tons Foreign Pig, at $6 90 ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, to-day, at former quotations.

OILS—The demand has been generally very moderate; market unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, at $11 62½@ $11 75 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 6c. @ 7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues very quiet, at 6½c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard is in fair request at former rates; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c., ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales 180 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.: Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in good request at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand, at at 7c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 80 bags East India, at $6 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPELTER—A moderate inquiry prevails for Plate, at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been less extensive, to-day, having been confined to 600 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in demand. The Messrs. Stuart now quote: Best quality Loaf, 12¾c.; best quality Crushed, 12¾c.; Granulated, 12½c.; Ground, 12½c.; White, A. 11½c.; Yellow, C. 10¾c. cash, ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 102,000 ℔s. Prime, at 10½c.@ 10⅝c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY.—Sales 450 bbls., at 32c.@33c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited, to-day, though rates were lower. We quote. For Liverpool—Flour, at 4s. ℘ bbl.: Wheat, in bulk and bags, 15d.@15½d. Corn, 14½d.@15d.; Beef, 8s. ℘ tce.; Pork, 6s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@16d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 6s. ℘ bbl. Beef, 8s. 6d.@9s. ℘ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s. ℘ ton. For ports in the United Kingdom, two vessels, with Grain, at 16d., ℘ bushel. For London—Flour at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 15½d.@16½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.@50s.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY SEPT. 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Rosa Gregorio—Italian Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Three-faced Frenchman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Claude Marcel.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—Chinese Lantern Fete.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—'Cinderella and her Sisters" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Harrisburgh correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, reports that the rebel advance has reached Greencastle, Pa., but we do not find the report verified, and are inclined to doubt it. There is no doubt, however, about the occupation of Hagerstown, and the approach of the rebels in force toward the Pennsylvania border. They are, also, it will be seen, operating in considerable force further east, with a view, probably to a movement upon Baltimore, should circumstances be found favorable. On Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, they made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about five hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery. Westminster is in a northwesterly direction from Baltimore, at the junction of several county roads, one of which leads directly to the city. Greencastle, mentioned above, is a village in Franklin County, Pa., about three miles from the Maryland line, and about equidistant from Hagerstown and Chambersburgh. It is intersected by the railroad from Chambersburgh to Hagerstown. Meantime the National forces are not idle. New-Market, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, only ten miles from Frederick, was occupied by them on Thursday. We also learn, from the *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday, that on Thursday Gen. McClellan had advanced his headquarters some miles beyond Rockville, and that the army had approached the Monocacy River. A Philadelphia dispatch, received last night, mentions that favorable rumors had reached that city from Gen. McClellan's army. It seems hardly possible that a great battle can much longer be delayed.

A dispatch received from Washington late last night, informs us that Gen. McClellan's forces occupied Frederick, Md., yesterday, without opposition.

We have the report from Cincinnati that the rebels have made no new demonstration in that vicinity, and that the city is now considered perfectly safe. The opinion is gaining ground there that the movement toward the city is only a feint on the part of the rebels, to conceal a movement in some other direction.

We are sorry to record another "surprise" of National forces, though the consequences of the surprise are more serious to the rebels than to ourselves. A Fortress Monroe dispatch informs us that a rebel force of cavalry, with three pieces of artillery, made an attack on Williamsburgh on Tuesday morning, "surprising" our forces there, after capturing our pickets. After an engagement, lasting about thirty minutes, the rebels were driven off, with the loss of their commander, Col. Shingles, and eight of his officers and nine men killed. Our force consisted of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. Campbell, who was taken prisoner, with five Captains, four Lieutenants and a few privates.

We learn from Western Virginia, that Jenkins' whole force of guerrillas was met and routed by six companies of the Second Virginia Cavalry, a day or two ago. Our loss was one killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Secretary Chase has issued an important order establishing regulations concerning internal and coastwise commercial intercourse, with the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to the insurrectionary districts. The document will be found in the Times this morning.

Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. Butler, at New-Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

We receive assurances, through a gentleman who has recently arrived in Washington from Norfolk, that the rebel *Merrimac No. 2* is in no condition for service, her plating not being completed.

Charleston advices report the shelling of Fort Beauregard on Sullivan's Island. The fort replied slowly, and not much damage, apparently, was done on either side.

Our Port Royal correspondent informs us of the capture of another valuable prize in the vicinity of Charleston—the bark *Fanny Lowery*, of Quebec, recently from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of salt, quinine, arms, &c.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo the 9th inst., says that Gen. Hurlbert's Division commenced moving (from Cairo) on the 8th, destination unknown. But it is not to be supposed that it will go very far.

Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments, and organized 1,200 colored loyalists.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Edinburgh* passed Cape Race last evening, with advices from Europe four days later. Garibaldi had arrived at Spezzia, and his wounds were doing well. It was not known what disposition would be made of him. The new rebel steamer, "290," had received a heavy armament at sea, and was expected to cruise against Northern commerce.

The first trouble with the draft seems to have occurred in Connecticut. In the town of Newton the Selectmen were obliged to call on Marshal Carr for assistance, "as the draft was being resisted by a mob." In answer, and by direction of the Governor, the Marshal telegraphed the Selectmen to proceed with their duty, and that they should be defended at all hazards. In Fairfield, also, a riot occurred on Wednesday, which was promptly quelled, however, by the appearance of a company of armed men. The draft took place in the afternoon, and sixty-one persons were drafted, the two principal ringleaders of the riot, by a righteous retribution, being of the number. The folly of attempting to resist must, by this time, be made so plainly apparent, that we apprehend no more trouble in Connecticut or elsewhere, on account of the draft.

The following extract of a letter from Hon. George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, explains some points in the Tax act, as to the duty levied upon boots and shoes, which have occasioned some difficulty: "1. Manufacturers of boots and shoes must pay a duty on all their sales, and upon all goods removed from their premises, excepting those sent to agents (not commission merchants;) all sales by agents must also be accounted for each month. This duty is to be paid on the whole value of the goods, without any deduction. 2. Manufacturers of boots and shoes for the United States Government must pay a duty on all goods delivered on and after Sept. 1."

Appleton Oaksmith, who has been confined in Suffolk (Mass.,) jail, since December last, and was convicted in June of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, made his escape from the jail on Thursday morning, and it is supposed had been gone four hours before he was missed. A ladder having been found standing against the yard wall, there is no doubt he gained the rear of the jail by that means. His escape was not known until 10 o'clock. A reward of $300 is offered for his arrest and return. A motion for a new trial was pending, to be argued in October.

Gen. J. J. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Ind., who so successfully defended Tygart Valley, Virginia, against Gen. Lee, last Summer, has accepted a temporary command at Cincinnati. Gen. Reynolds is a thoroughly educated and accomplished officer.

Rev. Frederick Dennison, formerly Pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Norwich, and at present Chaplain of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, writes to his friends that he has escaped safely, the regiment having been under fire ten times. He adds that while passing with his servant through some woods, on business for the regiment, he captured six rebel soldiers with their pieces loaded. His strategy on that occasion consisted of a vigorous display of brass.

The Washington *Republican* publishes the following relative to the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment: This regiment has suffered most lamentably. Out of about 1,000 fine fellows, on first entering the service, there are but about 50 now on duty. On Wednesday, about 90 were brought into the Ravenwood Hospital, on Seventh-street, "used up." Since the late battles there have been some half-a-dozen deaths in our hospitals. Capt. Baldwin, who was supposed to be dead, has arrived here, wounded in two places, being paroled by the rebels. The regiment, however, is fast filling up with new recruits. Some 300 have joined recently. There is a charm about the Fourteenth which no other New York regiment possesses.

A letter dated Alexandria, Va., Sept. 5, from a young soldier on the way to join the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, gives the following warning to beware of rebel women: "On the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, three members of one of the companies were poisoned by eating pies and cakes sold by women, and one died in ten minutes after eating an apple thus poisoned."

There was a dull market for Stocks yesterday, and prices ¼ ℔ cent. lower. Gold advanced to 119½, but fell off to 119⅛. Exchange on London, 130¾ ℔ cent.

Flour was moderately active yesterday, and quoted very firm. An increased demand prevailed for sound lots of wheat and corn, which were dearer. Provisions, Groceries, Tallow and Whisky were in less request. Tobacco, Ingot Copper, Hides and Wool were pretty freely dealt in. The freight market was quiet, and rates were depressed. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Change of the Rebel Programme—The Real Peril of the Country.

We stated the other day that the real danger which now menaces the country is not so much a permanent division of the Union, as the forcible overthrow of the Government. The progress of this war has developed the fact that the great mass of the people throughout all the Northern and Border States, are immovably hostile to disruption. The public sentiment of the whole country is more nearly unanimous on this point than on any other political sentiment or principle whatever. The South see clearly that the North will never consent to a division of the Union,—and that any peace which they may conquer based upon such division would be only a hollow truce,—laying the foundation for bitter and endless wars in the future.

There are many symptoms which indicate that, in abandoning their defensive attitude, and invading the loyal States, they have also abandoned the object for which the war has hitherto been waged, and that they now seek *to overthrow the Administration* and obtain control of the National Government, instead of establishing the independence of their own. Gen. Lee, in his Proclamation to the People of Maryland, which we published yesterday, declares that his purpose is to protect the people of Maryland in the enjoyment of their rights, and to give them a chance to decide, by their free suffrages, whether they would join the Southern Confederacy or not. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which has been throughout the rebellion the special organ and mouthpiece of the Confederate Government, treats the recent battles in front of Washington as *decisive* of the contest, and proceeds to say that the Confederate States are ready to treat for peace whenever the North may wish. Of its *terms* the *Enquirer* says:

> "The only terms which the Confederate States can accept will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States, and *the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States or with the United States.* We are of the opinion that the principle of election should be applied not only to the Border Slave States, *but to each and all of the remaining United States.* Not that any of the Northern States are wanted in the Confederacy, but as an acknowledgment of the right of secession—for which this war has been waged.
>
> The peace which ends this war should acknowledge the ends for which it was fought, and *apply its principles to each and all of the United States.*
>
> We do not see the necessity for any proclamation to the Northwestern States about the free navigation of the Mississippi River; *that has already been sufficiently declared*, and the Northwestern States have, notwithstanding that offer, as vigorously sustained the war as any of the Northern States. We are unwilling to mitigate the force and effect of our victories by extending favors or offers to any portion of our enemies. The ability to conquer a peace has been demonstrated—let us do nothing that will appear like an effort to purchase it.
>
> The earnest desire of the people of the Confederate States for peace is known to the North. Whenever the United States are prepared to have peace, it can be obtained upon proper terms. In the meantime our army will speedily approach the enemy's territory, and be prepared *to aid all peacably disposed persons and communities by coöperating against the enemy's forces.*"

This is sufficiently explicit. It leaves no room to doubt the purpose of the Confederacy in sending its armies to invade the North. It is to secure, partly through force, and partly by the aid and coöperation of those in the North who prefer Southern domination to a division of the Union, the adoption of the Southern Constitution instead of the Constitution of the United States.

The *Herald*, of yesterday, through its Washington correspondence, gives still further indications of such a purpose on the part of the rebels. It says:

> "From several sources it has been intimated that the rebels are anxious to abandon the independent nationality programme, and *to proclaim themselves the friends of the Union and the Constitution.* It was reported a few days ago, that the rebel army, under Stonewall Jackson, upon touching the soil of Maryland, laid aside the Stars and Bars, and raised the Stars and Stripes, and announced that they were coming to *restore the old Union as it was, and to maintain the old Constitution.* A gentleman, who is reported to entertain secession proclivities, who has recently been a prisoner on the other side of the line, speaks of a conversation with an officer of the rebel army, in which he was confidentially informed that the purpose of the invasion of Maryland was to raise the old Stars and Stripes, and to *call upon the people of both the North and South to aid the army of Gen. Lee in subverting the present Administration, and restoring the Union and the Constitution.* He says that this idea was promulgated officially through the rebel army, and that its announcement revived the hopes and spirits of the men, and filled them with more enthusiasm than had at any time before been exhibited."

The *Herald* asserts that "this modification of the rebel programme is *not without its aiders and abettors in the North.*" "The effort," adds the *Herald*,

> "Now seems to be to combine together all the elements of hostility, North and South, *against the radical Abolition agitators*, and, instead of foreign intervention, or an attempt to maintain the integrity of the so-called Southern Confederacy, we may expect next to hear of an organized effort *to bring the radicals of New-England to their senses, and compel them to support the Union*, instead of denouncing it, and to maintain the Constitution, instead of trampling upon it as a covenant with hell."

The *Herald* is good authority as to the existence of "aiders and abettors" for this project in the Northern States. We think we shall be doing that journal no injustice in assuming that foremost among them will be the *Herald* itself. No political object has for a long time lain so near its heart as the crushing out of all the "Abolition agitators" and "bringing the New-England radicals to their senses." It has devoted its columns to this end with unceasing assiduity for months past,—and has at last invoked and urged the direct and forcible interposition of Gen. McClellan, at the head of the army, to secure its accomplishment. We have not the slightest doubt that there is already in the Northern States the *nucleus* of a political party ready to strike hands with Gen. Lee at the first favorable opportunity for the accomplishment of this object. There are members of Congress who would vote to-morrow for such a scheme; and if the movements of the Democratic party shall be crowned with success this Fall, there will be many more such members in the next Congress. To what an extent the pressure of the war, the burdens of taxation, the draft upon the strength and resources of the country, and the best life-blood of its population, and the gathering conviction of the incapacity of the Administration to carry the country safely and victoriously through this tremendous crisis, by conquering the rebellion, and *thus* restoring the Union and the Constitution—how far all these and the many other influences, which will operate in the same direction, may give strength and vigor and possible success to such a movement, must for the present be matter of conjecture.

But we beg leave to assure President Lincoln that just now the dreadful apprehension of the public mind runs in this direction. Those who watch the tendencies of political events most closely, believe that this is the peril which at this moment impends over the Government. And they see no adequate preparation to meet it. They see no strength in the Government sufficient to overbear and crush it. Indeed, in the growing weakness of the Government, in its virtual abdication of its sovereign functions, and its transfer of power to the hands of a single General, they see the strongest possible provocation to precisely such results. Mr. Lincoln may not realize the fact, and none of his secretaries probably will venture to tell him of it; but the people look upon the Government at Washington as actually falling to pieces and, by its weakness and incapacity, offering itself a prey to the first strong hand that may venture to seize it. This is not the sentiment of radicals or abolitionists alone. All such distinctions of party or of principle sink into insignificance by the side of the terrible crisis which the country is rapidly approaching. Men of all parties, who love the country, and who would see it saved by its constituted authorities, tremble with apprehension when they see those authorities utterly incompetent to the great task that is devolved upon them. The natural effect of such a spectacle is to beget a longing for *strength* as the one thing needful, and to inspire a willingness to accept it from whatever quarter it may come. Three months more of such disaster and humiliation as the past three months have witnessed, will incline thousands and tens of thousands, now loyal to the Constitution and the Government, to seek refuge for their country in any hands capable of carrying it through its perils and maintaining its unity at whatever sacrifice.

We can think of but one remedy for this terrible state of things, and that the President alone can apply. It consists in the *complete reorganization of the Executive Government*, upon a basis and with men that will command public confidence, and be able to wield the Executive power with dignity, vigor and effect. Hitherto President Lincoln has given us no constitutional administration. He has had no *Cabinet* in any just sense of the word. Instead of surrounding himself by the strongest, the ablest, the most powerful men of the nation, and calling on them to share the responsibilities and the functions of the Executive, as the greatest and best of his predecessors have done, Mr. Lincoln made use of his Cabinet to dispose of his rivals for the Presidency, and reduced his Secretaries to the condition of clerks,—ostentatiously overloading himself with the responsibility for their shortcomings, and deriving not the slightest benefit, for himself or the country, from their coöperation. He has assumed himself to be the sole Executive,—to control, in his own person, the whole action and conduct of the Government, and that, too, avowedly without any fixed and stable policy, but according to the shifting drifts and currents of public sentiment, and the changing judgments and caprices of his own mind.

There is not one man born in a hundred years, capable of thus carrying on a great Government, without the responsible counsel and aid of tried and trusted statesmen. No monarch in Europe, at this day, however absolute, attempts or dreams of such an undertaking, and Mr Lincoln must abandon it, or the ruin of his country will be the price of his presumption. Let him give the country *a responsible Cabinet*—made up of the strongest and best men in it. Let them mark out a line of policy, clear in its aims and distinct in the principles on which it rests, and let them, acting through him, and with his coöperation, marshal the whole power and strength of the Nation in giving it full and complete effect—and then the country will have little difficulty in contending with whatever enemies may threaten its existence.

Censure of Military Generals.

The Chicago *Times* makes some very characteristic comments on our recent remarks on the condition of public affairs:

> "The New-York Times, which has hitherto been an unflinching supporter of the President and Gen. McClellan, has within the past few days given evidence of hostility to both. Our late reverses have been seized upon as the pretext for a change of front. It professes to feel distrust of the ability of McClellan. When it is remembered that Mr. Raymond has acted as correspondent of the Times upon the Peninsula, and has invariably commended the military skill of Gen. McClellan, we can form some estimate of the value of its present censure of him.
>
> That the course of the Times now is inconsistent and contradictory with its course a fortnight since is apparent. That no good reason can be given for its somersault is also apparent. We should dislike to believe that a journal hitherto conservative, and conducted with marked energy, is about to lend itself to the vile uses of Abolitionism."

In an editorial from the same number of the Chicago *Times*, from which the above is copied, we find the following:

> "Discouraged and impatient, with hope at a low ebb, and hearts bleeding and sore, the loyal citizens of the country are asking for the causes of the late reverses, and for well-grounded assurance that these reverses shall be redeemed. The despondency is natural, and *the demand just.* It is time that incompetence should be rebuked, and the Generals who have only led our armies to bring upon them defeat should be disgraced and displaced. *Mercy to them is cruelty to the country.*
>
> In the strictures daily made by all classes of journals and citizens, upon the recent operations of the army in Virginia, there is apparent a disposition to censure indiscriminately. *Justice to brave and skillful officers requires that only those who are responsible for defeat should be condemned.*"

We find in this paragraph a full and complete justification for what is censured in the one first quoted. We acted upon the spirit of it when we published the article of which our Chicago namesake complains. And we are perfectly satisfied that if the *object* of our censure had been different, we should have wholly escaped this impeachment of our motives.

The Chicago *Times* belongs to that class of journals, which is somewhat numerous, and which makes it a point to *praise* McClellan on all occasions, no matter whether he succeeds or fails,—and never to tolerate any complaint of his action no matter from what quarter it may come, nor by what facts it may seem to be justified. They assume, to start with, that he can do no wrong. Other Generals may be incompetent, or even treacherous;—such charges are hurled against them without stint and upon the vaguest and least reliable information; but there must be no variableness or shadow of turning in regard to McClellan's infallibility. Pope is instantly and ignominiously dismissed to general scorn upon his first loss of a battle, and his explanations of the circumstances which caused it are scoffed as unworthy a moment's attention. The same journals, on the contrary, celebrate McClellan's failures with as much *éclat* as they could bestow upon his successes, and, with ostentatious and emphatic zeal, saddle his responsibilities upon everybody's shoulders but his own. It is unnecessary to cite specific instances to prove this. Every man who reads the newspapers knows that it is true.

Nor do we propose to inquire into the *motives* of such an extraordinary departure from the first principles of justice, in favor of any individual General, no matter who he may be. That it has some motive wholly apart from the merits of the man, or the exigencies of the public service, is perfectly apparent: and that this motive is political and partisan, rather than military and patriotic, is rendered probable at least by the fact, that all the journals which are enlisted in it have a common party character, and are devoted, thoroughly and exclusively, to the accomplishment of a common object. What that object is, and how they propose to attain it, will probably become apparent with the gradual development of events.

We desire now to say simply, that as we have never supported and defended McClellan from any such motive, so it cannot operate to deter us from expressing censure or doubt whenever either may seem to be deserved. The Chicago *Times* is quite right in saying that we did everything in our power to strengthen McClellan in the confidence of the public, so long as we could find a satisfactory basis for such faith. But when we could no longer reconcile either his action or his failure to act, with the qualities of a great commander, we said so. The *Times* would have had us continue our laudations without the slightest regard to the changed circumstances of the case. If our devotion had been to the personal or political fortunes of McClellan, we should, undoubtedly, have imitated our Western namesake in this kind of "consistency." But, as our motives were of an entirely different character, we can scarcely be surprised at the censure they have incurred.

We beg to remind the Chicago *Times* that we may, upon further information, be guilty of a renewed inconsistency. When we know more of the reason of McClellan's failures, we may possibly pronounce a different judgment upon them. But up to the present time, so far as we are aware, Gen. McClellan has made no official report of any single battle fought under his command. Of the siege of Yorktown, its evacuation, the battle of Williamsburgh, the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, the battles at Gaines' Mill, at Savage's Station and at Malvern Hill, the general retreat to James River, the departure from the Peninsula and the arrival on the Potomac—of all these great, eventful and most important incidents of the campaign conducted under his command, we have not had the slightest account from the pen of Gen. McClellan. *Why* he has made no reports of them we are not aware. When he does, it is quite possible we may be perfectly satisfied with the explanations those reports may contain; and if we are, we have no hesitation in saying that we shall again, in spite of renewed imputations of inconsistency, act upon the principle laid down by the Chicago *Times*, that "justice to brave and skillful officers requires that only those who are responsible for defeat should be condemned."

A Week's Campaign in Maryland.

The rebels' eight days' military occupancy of Maryland does not serve to develop, in other than hazy outline, the programme which they aim to carry out in this audacious raid on the soil of the loyal States. Indeed, without more definite knowledge than we at present possess of the magnitude of the invading army, it is impossible to form a precise idea of the leading object of the movement. If the force were but a limited one, the motive at first assigned to the raid would be all-sufficient—namely, that the army which crossed the river were to act as purveyors, sending over supplies to the main body on the other side of the Potomac, who should keep guard while the others rifled the house. This notion is not borne out by the facts. For, first, it is known that though supply trains of the rebels have for days continued to cross into Maryland, none are known to return. And, secondly, the rebel army have pushed their advance so far North, and left their rear so unguarded, as to preclude the possibility, even if they had the desire, of keeping their lines of communication open with a force on the south side of the Potomac. If, on the other hand, the rebel army in Maryland be really of the formidable proportions now represented—if it number anything like a hundred thousand men—it is vain to blink the inference to which their audacious advance leads up. They have, in that case, given up all care for communication with the Potomac; and having, as Cortes did when he burned his ships, *voluntarily* cut themselves off from retreat, they are now determined to push their invasive march on to the great State of Pennsylvania.

The probability is, however, that in this invasion the rebel leaders were moved not by one motive, but by a complex of motives. To obtain supplies and subsistence for their needy and naked troops, to draw off so large a force from the defence of the Capital as to make an attack feasible, to cut the line of communication between the Northern States and Washington, to threaten Harrisburgh and Philadelphia with a view to cause the concentration of forces along the Pennsylvania border and hinder their being sent Southward—all these objects may have entered into their calculation. But the supreme motive, we imagine, was not so much of a military as of a political nature. They counted on a general uprising of sympathizers in Maryland—on a *levée en masse* that would give them possession of Baltimore, the great artery of communication between the Free States and the Capital, and eventually enable them to dictate a peace either in Washington or Philadelphia. Thus far this scheme has signally failed, and it promises no better success than the like attempt in Kentucky met with. We make no doubt the rebel army has been reinforced to some extent with recruits from among the Secessionists of Maryland; but there has been nothing like a general revolutionary movement. Her people have not rushed to embrace that "autonomy" which Gen. Lee so alluringly offered them; and which, as they pretty well know, consists, practically, in the liberty to give good provender in return for worthless Confederate scrip. In spite of the poison of secession that infects her, the event has proved that there is still sufficient loyalty in Maryland to keep her from either dissolution or suicide.

So long as the ground thus remains firm beneath our feet, the problem in Maryland is reduced to a purely military one: the National army is to follow up, attack, rout or capture the rebel force. Without possessing any precise information as to the localities, movements and strategic combinations of the respective armies, the most general observation can hardly fail to raise the conviction that no Commander could desire the enemy to be in a situation more favorable to secure his utter annihilation. The rebels still push on to Pennsylvania, while the Union army follows in their rear. Unhappily, there is, we fear, nothing to prevent their effecting a lodgment in the southern counties of Pennsylvania; but we may at least hope that they can be prevented from reaching any vital point and held in check until the National army can come up with them. Then, attacked on flank and rear, all the inherent weakness of their position must appear, and unless they are very fortunate, the bulk of their army ought never to go back over the Potomac.

It is singularly auspicious for a vigorous movement of this kind that there is good reason to believe the present equinoctial rainstorm which has prevailed in Virginia also for the past two days, will have rendered the Potomac impassable. The river, which, in its upper part from Edwards' Ferry to Harper's Ferry—the locality where the rebels crossed—is, in the dry season, perfectly fordable; but a freshet such as we have had, floods the Shenandoah with the accumulated rains from the slope of the Blue Ridge, and this, pouring into the Potomac, swells it to twelve or fifteen feet—thus rendering it wholly impassable save by bridge or boat. If this has been the case in the present instance, the rebel force on the south side of the Potomac is completely isolated from that in Maryland, and can neither join it nor make an attempt against Washington. If, however, any advantage is to be taken of this movement, it must be taken *immediately*, for a few days will bring the Potomac down to its old level, and again render it easily traversable by the rebels. Is not the present moment indeed one of those tides in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, lead on to fortune?

Another Field for Gen. Clay.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay has been ordered to report to Gen. Butler at New-Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf. We hope that field of labor will suit the General. There is prospect of a busy Winter down there, with plenty of work and abundance of fighting. We must have military possession of Louisiana this Winter. The State Capital, which we have evacuated, must be retaken and held. The Mississippi River must be reopened throughout its entire length, and the vast country on its borders must be brought under the Stars and Stripes. The region bordering on the Gulf from Fort Pickens to New-Orleans, and from thence to the Rio Grande, is still in the hands of the rebels, and must be torn from them. In a very short time we will be able to send abundant troops and iron-clad gunboats to do up all the work required; and all that we will need for success will be daring and skillful Generals and bold Admirals. If General Clay really desires to serve his country actively in the field, there can be no more desirable region for operations than the Department of the Gulf. He will only have time to get acquainted with his labor and his tools when the day of action will be upon him. We hope he will display more discretion and self-command in his new sphere of duty than have been exhibited by Gen. Phelps.

Philadelphia as a Hostage.

The persistency of the rebel leaders in their advance upon Pennsylvania gives ground for the belief that they do in reality expect to occupy the City of Philadelphia, and then in due course of time the cities of New-York and Boston. The vainglorious boasts of the rebels that such was to be the closing scenes of their campaign against the North have always passed as mere gasconade, sound and fury signifying nothing.

There is scarcely a doubt, however, that every rebel in arms firmly believes in the ability of the Confederate Government to execute this seemingly mad scheme. The Press of the South, from the beginning of the rebellion, have urged the adoption of offensive war, and preached up the possibility and duty of quartering the rebel armies in the rich cities of the North, and holding them till peace was dictated to the beaten and humbled Yankee nation. It is possible that the rebel Generals are now in good faith endeavoring to realize this Southern idea of a victorious crusade, and are heading their columns for Philadelphia.

What are their calculations? They care nothing, of course, if such is their plan, for their base of operations. They will not expect to keep open military communication with Richmond. They will launch themselves upon the Northern population with the purpose of taking by military force, as an enemy's right, all the stores needed for their sustenance, levying tribute upon the communities brought under their sway to that end. If they should succeed, by the very audacity and peril of the attempt leading our Government to doubt their aim, in reaching and occupying Philadelphia, they will think themselves safe. What if their retreat be cut off—they will have a rich and comfortable city to cover them. What if they be invested by our armies—they will hold the women and children of Philadelphia between themselves and our shot and shells. What if they hold no counsel with Richmond—they can serve the Confederate interest as well by keeping the property and lives of six hundred thousand loyal people of the North as pledge and hostage for the protection of Southern lives and property falling into the possession of the Union arms!

Does it not appear from this that the boast of the rebels to occupy our great cities, and dictate terms of peace are not all lunacy? It may be that Philadelphia is in imminent danger, and that New-York will find its safety in pouring its thousands down quickly to the defence of that threatened city. Let us consider and be prepared for that contingency.

Prospect of a Battle.—There is, of course, daily prospect of a great battle in Maryland. While the rebel army in that State has its base of operations about Frederick and is pushing a strong column northward in the direction of Pennsylvania, the army of Gen. McClellan is slowly approaching that position and advancing in the rebel rear. The possession by our troops of Sugar Loaf Mountain, and their occupancy of Barnesville, Poolesville and other places held in the beginning of the week by the rebels, shows how close the National forces are now getting to the enemy. A dispatch received late last night intimated that our advance yesterday occupied the town of Frederick itself.

It will be impossible for our troops to advance much further without one of two things happening—either a battle with the rebels, or that the latter recross the Potomac, escape into Virginia and join the rebel army at Leesburgh, where they would find safety for some weeks, if not longer. We suppose that the line of the Potomac, from Poolesville to our advance lines, is strong enough guarded to prevent the Leesburgh rebel column from effecting a junction with the column in Maryland, or to prevent it from getting in the rear of Gen. McClellan, and isolating him as the rebels isolated Gen. Pope. Considering that besides the points we have mentioned as being occupied by our army to the southward, we still hold Harper's Ferry in the north, we could hope that our troops would be so boldly manœuvred that the "satisfaction" which was felt in Washington in military circles, at the rebels having placed themselves in our power by their crossing the Potomac, might be justified.

It will be as difficult for the rebel army to move further north as to remain where it now is. Not only is Gen. McClellan advancing so steadily upon it, that had it no other adversary it would be compelled to fight; but, as it has advanced to the very line of Pennsylvania, if it has not entered that State, we may be sure that Gov. Curtin's Pennsylvania volunteer army will not be long held back from making the assault, and repelling the invaders from the borders of the Keystone State. The rebels have now been in Maryland for over a week. We doubt if they will pass another week in its fat and pleasant fields.

The Right Ground at Last.—The National War Committee, appointed at the last public meeting in the Park, has had considerable difficulty in getting to work properly. One of their earliest acts was to adopt a resolution resolving to raise 50,000 men, to be commanded by Gens. Fremont and Mitchell, under authority of the Federal Government, or if that should prove impracticable, under *State* authority. Gen. Fremont promptly signified his willingness to accept such a command.

On application, however, to the General Government, the Secretary of War declined to permit Gen. Fremont, being a Major-General of the Army, thus to assume an independent command. The Committee, instead of prosecuting their original purpose, and applying for the protection of *State* authorities, resolved to discontinue all further proceedings, under the original resolution, and have contented themselves with recommending that the militia of the several States be put on an effective footing. They recommend—

"*First*, as the quickest of execution, that all the regiments of our uniformed militia be filled to their maximum standard, and if it be possible, expanded into brigades; secondly, that the Governor be requested to exercise without delay all the power with which he is invested, to arm, drill and organize, the entire reserve militia of the State, of both the first and second classes."

This recommendation is proper and timely, and we trust it will receive the immediate attention of the State authorities. Our State militia is by no means in a satisfactory condition,—mainly because the new law enacted last Winter has not been carried into effect. We hope no time will be lost in completing the enrollment and the organization of the militia, in accordance with the provisions of that law.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay Ordered to Report to Gen. Butler.

The President's Colonization Scheme Still Alive.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 12.

GEN. CLAY TO REPORT TO GEN. BUTLER.

Major-Gen. Cassius M. Clay is ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. Butler, at New-Orleans, for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

GEN. KANE.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Kane, late Colonel of the Bucktail Rifles, is ordered to report to Gen. Casey for duty with the Provisional Brigade.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The President's negro colonization scheme, which was so nearly killed in Cabinet council a fortnight ago, seems to have passed the period of present danger, and is, after all, to have a chance for life. This is to a great extent due to the energy of Senator Pomeroy, who is to conduct an expedition southward this fall. He will leave in a Government steamer, as near the 1st of October as possible, taking out about a hundred men of the African race, and sufficient supplies for the planting of the first colony. The point regarded most favorably now is Chiriqui, where it is believed that a suitable location can be secured; but should this not be the case, the Senator has full power to continue his explorations, confining them to tropical countries. No region will be selected without the full consent of its Government. It is believed that this first expedition will not consume over forty days.

THE AFFAIR AT WILLIAMSBURGH.

It is reported that a squadron of rebel cavalry made a dash into Williamsburgh, Va., on Wednesday, and captured Col. Campbell, of the Fifth Pennsylvania, who was Military Governor of the town. The place was guarded by Col. Campbell's Regiment who fell back under the rebel charge more rapidly than their commander cared to follow. We lost several killed and wounded, and the enemy rode off in the same haste with which they entered.

STRAGGLERS.

The stragglers gathered up by the military authorities here, from the troops recently marched through the city, amount to no less than seven thousand.

THE MERRIMAC NO. 2.

A gentleman who returned here to-day, from Norfolk, says that the most reliable information current there, from Richmond, was that the *Merrimac No.* 2 was in no condition fer service, her plating not being completed.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Four hundred sick and wounded soldiers were sent from the city hospitals to-day to Point Lookout. The same number will be sent to Annapolis to-morrow. Several additional buildings have been taken for hospital purposes. It is said the Medical Director states that, during the ten days following the recent battles, ten thousand soldiers were received into the hospitals here, and about seven hundred sent North.

MILITARY RIOTING.

Fresh Troubles at East New-York—Spinola's Empire Brigade in Mutiny—The Seventh Regiment Ordered Out in Fighting Trim.

A few weeks since, this community was thrown into some alarm by the startling intelligence that the large military organization encamped at East New-York, and known as the Empire Brigade, under the command of Gen. Spinola, had become openly mutinous, and had committed disorders of the gravest kind. Prompt and stern measures were taken, at the time, to suppress the outbreak, the greater portion of the men who had dispersed were again got together, and the ringleaders of the rioting were arrested and held for court-martial. This, for a time, produced quiet and order, and recruiting has been going on briskly and regularly, until on Tuesday last the number of men appearing on parade was no less than 3,008. Throughout that day and the next, symptoms of disorder were again noticed, and, on Thursday, became so violent as to call for the determined interference of the brigade officers. Gen. Spinola and his Staff went among the men, reasoning with them and exhorting them to return to duty, but with only indifferent success. The sources of trouble appeared to be as follows: Of the older enlistments, only a few have received their full pay and bounty money, and are consequently, as they have been for a long time, discontented. Under recent action, the War Committee of Queens County have been paying an additional and extra bounty of $60 to new recruits, and as the latter received the money at once, and made no niggard use of it in the nearest dram-shops, their jovial demeanor on returning to camp nettled the earlier members of the brigade, who were on comparatively short commons, to no light degree. In fine, from bandying words, the rival parties soon came to blows, and what with liquor and rage, the entire camp presented one scene of riot and confusion on Thursday morning. Strong guards of sober and reliable men were speedily detailed and put under arms at every available point, but as the men were more or less tinctured with the feelings of their comrades, they could not be held to the mark, and the brigadesmen began to leave camp in large numbers without permission. Their drinking and return soon made matters worse; continual and ferocious affrays became the order of the day; men were beaten and officers outrageously defied, insulted, and in some cases driven from the ground.

THE SEVENTH ORDERED OUT.

At length, Gen. Spinola, no other resource being left to him, made a requisition upon the military authorities of this District for aid, and the following order was promptly issued:

Third Brigade, New-York, Sept. 11, 1862.

Special Division Order.—In compliance with general orders of this date, Col. Lefferts is hereby directed to detail five companies of his command, with the necessary camp equipage, and report to Brig.-Gen. Spinola, at his camp, East New-York, on Friday, 12th inst., 12 M., to remain ten days if not relieved sooner.

By order,
WM. HALL, Brigadier-General,
Commanding First Division.

The Adjutant of the Seventh at once issued the following:

Headquarters Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G.,
New-York, Sept. 12, 1862.

Special Order.—In compliance with Brigade Orders the five companies hereafter named, to wit: Brevet-Col. Shumway, Company H; Capt. Clark, Company B; Capt. Young, Company F; Capt. Ely, Company G: Capt Easter, Company I, with the several commands, are hereby directed to assemble at headquarters, this (Friday) at 2 o'clock, equipped in full fatigue dress, with knapsack, containing a change of underclothing and all other necessaries, overcoat rolled therein and blanket under flap, with canteen and haversack with one day's rations.

By order of COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
Geo. Wm. Smith, Adjutant.

As early as 10 A. M., the Guard, as above specified, began to assemble at their Armory over the Tompkins Market.

They came completely equipped for the field, with one day's rations and twenty rounds of ball cartridge per man. Transportation, camp equipage and all other requisites, including some implements of restraint for determined rioters, were quickly got ready, and shortly after 2 the entire force marched down the Bowery and Grand-street to the South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, Ferry, where, upon disembarking, they took the cars to East New York. At the Ferry and along the streets of Upper Williamsburgh, groups of drunken and disorderly soldiers were found singing, yelling, and cursing, and as the encampment was approached the scene grew worse. It speedily became apparent that the force detailed from New York was insufficient to overawe so large a mass of infuriated men, who, with brandished arms and imprecations, threatened an attack and slaughter of the National Guards, and word was hastily dispatched to New York for reinforcements. While the Guard was awaiting further orders, and indications of very serious difficulty were increasing in the camp, a very heavy thunder storm interposed to allay the ardor of the would-be combatants, and gave time for further arrangements. Such was the state of affairs up to 6 P. M., every description of minor disorder transpiring in the neighborhood in the meantime.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

On this side of the river there was great sensation as rumors were in circulation, on every side, that the few companies of the Seventh would be cut to pieces by the overwhelming body of armed rioters. Crowds of people, even in the pelting rain, surrounded the bulletin boards, and the siege of East New-York vied in interest with the rebel invasion of Maryland. About 5 P. M. the appearance of the following order by no means quieted the popular agitation:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Special Order No. 2.—Companies A, C, D, E and K will assemble at headquarters, in full fatigue, knapsack, overcoat, blanket, canteen, haversack, and one day's rations. By order.

JAMES PRICE, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.
Sept. 12, P. M.

The Seventh, if required to remain any length of time is to be relieved by the 22d, but it is hoped that by means of the vigorous measures now taken, the brigade will be again collected and sent off to the seat of war by Wednesday next.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

WARM WORK IN THE BARRACKS.

The Fifty-third Regiment, or Vosburgh Chasseurs, whose tribulations we feelingly described a day or two since, are now represented by a fragment or nucleus, amounting to about 350 men, the majority of whom remain at the Park barracks, where a portion of them have made the last night or two hideous with bacchanal songs, dances and gymnastic performances. The Indian element, original and half-breed, which is largely intermingled with the corps, has been peculiarly obstreperous. On Thursday night and yesterday morning their demonstrations were so vigorous that a detail of 100 policemen, from the first seven precincts, under command of Capt. Squires, were stationed in and around the barracks to preserve order, not without incurring ferocious threats, and in one or two instances, actual menace with arms. The more unruly of the privates desired to "break bulk" and get into the streets where they would speedily have disappeared.

Company D remained, as usual, an exception to this disorder. It observed perfect quiet and discipline throughout. Its commanding officer, Capt. Fox, served in the Connaught Rangers, in the British service, throughout the Crimean campaign; and First Lieut. Wallace has, during the present war, been in the Signal Corps, a staff position, and has passed through several engagement. Capt. Fox arrived in New-York from Ireland but a year ago, and took service within two days afterward. The men of Company D desire to be mustered out of the Fifty-third altogether, and to reënlist in the Second Battalion of Duryee's Zouaves, or some other corps now in active service. In this feeling the officers and men are unanimous.

Gen. Van Vechten was to have reviewed the whole remaining force of the regiment, yesterday, but was prevented by the exceedingly inclement weather. At 1 P. M. the remnants of Company K were got together in the barracks by Capt. Bruning, their commander, and offered a transfer to the Third Metropolitan Regiment. To this, as they are nearly all Germans, they acceded with enthusiasm, and were marched out of the inclosure on their way to the new headquarters.

Men of other companies, in an unwarranted attempt to get away with Company K, produced serious disorder for a few minutes, but were brought to reason by the police, who shortly afterward withdrew.

It is understood that the remainder of the regiment will be incorporated with the Second of the Empire Brigade.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Causes of Consumption—Continued.

LETTER NO. XVI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In my last letter I pointed out *two* causes of Consumption. The first of these, *inheritance*, I showed could only exist when the parent, at the time of birth, was actually suffering from Consumption. When such is the case, the child may *inherit* the disease of the parent, and generally dies from it a few months afterward. Inherited Consumption is only seen in *infants*. I pointed out how a person may be *predisposed* to Consumption by inheriting a *small chest*. The *second* cause of Consumption described was *Catarrhal disease of the Nose, Throat or Bronchial tubes*. I shall now proceed to explain how certain *trades* and *callings* undermine the health and engender disease of the lungs.

To render my observations more practical, I shall divide these trades into several classes, explaining the injurious influence of each.

I. *All trades which cramp and confine the movements of the chest.*

It does not matter how large and well formed our lungs may be if, by the *habitual* position of the body, we cramp the chest and prevent the lungs from filling with air at every inspiration, they will soon become diseased. As I have already explained in former letters, the *purity of the blood* depends on the *quantity of air* taken into the lungs. When we cramp the chest, sufficient air cannot be received to remove the *carbon*, and unless it be removed, tubercles sooner or later follow. From this cause *Shoemakers, Tailors, Weavers* and *Dressmakers* are all very prone to consumption.

II. *All callings followed in close, badly-ventilated rooms.*

It is essential to the health of the lungs that the *air* should not only be received in sufficient *quantity* but of proper *purity*. Its purity depends on its free *circulation* and frequent *renewal*. The air of the largest *counting-house* speedily becomes foul, unless a constant stream of fresh air is made to pass through it. Even the air of a yard open to the heavens, when surrounded by buildings in such a manner as to exclude currents, becomes stagnant and unwholesome. The back part of a long room opening on the public street is always filled with impure air, even though the whole front be left open. Merchants and bookkeepers are in this way continually exposed to its enervating influence, and rendered liable to consumption. All this is absurdly wrong, since, by a simple system of ventilation, the smallest rooms can be kept perfectly pure, while without it the largest rooms, even with doors and windows open, become unfit for human habitation. Every room occupied by human beings—or even by brutes whose lives are valuable—should *breathe*—that is to say, should throw out a steady stream of *foul air*, and take in a steady stream of *pure air*. Where this is not attended to, the occupants soon become feeble—their cheeks lose their freshness—their blood becomes thick, dark, and carbonaceous—and, ere long their disregard of the laws of health is punished by a premature *decline*.

III. *All trades which expose the lungs to direct irritation.*

In my last letter I explained how *irritation of the mucous membrane* produced by *colds* leads on to consumption. I now propose to show than an *irritation* produced in the *nose, throat* and *bronchial tubes*, by constantly breathing an atmosphere filled with *dust*, produces the same effects upon the health, undermines the strongest constitutions, and engenders consumption in the same way as *colds*.

It has long been known that

Stone Masons, Miners and Coal-heavers,
Flax, Cotton and Wool Dressers,
Dressers of feathers and hair.
Brass and Steel Polishers,
Metal Grinders and Needle Pointers,
Grain-heavers and Rice Dressers,

are all particularly liable to consumption. Why are they so? Because these callings are all carried on in a *dusty* atmosphere. Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, tells us that there is hardly an instance of a mason regularly engaged in cutting stones in that city free from consumption at the age of 50 years. Exposed to the inhalation of fine particles of sand, dust and powdered stone, they generally die before they reach *forty*. An immense proportion of the miners of Cornwall, England, are destroyed at an early age by chronic bronchitis and consumption. Sir John Forbes, editor of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, in his report, attributes this frightful mortality to the inhalation of dust. The miners engaged in cutting millstones in the great quarries at Waldschat, on the Rhine, we have the authority of Wepfer for saying all become consumptive. The quarrymen at St. Roch, in France, are so liable to consumption, that among them the disease is known by the name "*La Maladie de St. Roch.*" Chateauneuf tells us that the mortality from consumption has frightfully increased among the people of the Commune of Meusnes since they engaged in the manufacture of gun-flints.

There are few persons who have not read accounts of the injurious effects of "*dry filing*" and "*dry grinding*." Those engaged in this kind of work are all short-lived. Sir James Clark assures us that in the two principal machine factories at Leeds there were to be found only *two* filers who had reached the age of *forty-eight*. The experience of the grinders is still worse. Dr. Knight found "about two thousand five hundred grinders" in Sheffield, England. "Of these, 80 men and 70 boys are *fork* grinders. These grind *dry*, and die from 28 to 32 years of age. The *razor* grinders grind both *wet* and *dry*, and they die from 40 to 45 years. The *table-knife* grinders work on *wet-stones*, and they live to between 40 and 50 years." To prove that *grinding* is more injurious than other trades, Dr. Knight made a comparison of all the workmen, and found that of two hundred and fifty grinders, no less than one hundred and fifty-four labored under disease of the lungs, while of the same number engaged in other work only *fifty-six* were consumptive.

Now, as the habits of the different classes of mechanics engaged in the same workshops are precisely alike, it is clear that the greater liability of some of them to consumption is entirely due to the injurious character of their employment, and hence that that employment is a *cause* of this disease. Dressers of flax and hair are generally unhealthy. Thockrah, speaking of the injurious effects of the dust of mills, says: "In proportion to the degree and continuance of this deleterious influence is the *head* affected, the *appetite* reduced, *respiration* impaired, *cough* and, finally, *bronchitis* or *tubercular consumption* produced."

I might go on citing additional evidence in proof of the *local* origin of consumption in the great majority of cases, and in proof of my theory, that it is generally *acquired* and *seldom inherited*; but the above are amply sufficient for my purpose, while the length of my letter warns me that I must draw it to a close.

It will be seen that a *small chest*, a *severe cold*, a *cramped position of the body, impure air* and a *dusty workshop* all produce consumption in precisely the same way—by preventing the admission of the *oxygen* of the air to the lungs in sufficient quantity to remove the *carbon* of the blood. In every case the blood must be *impure* from the presence of this carbon, before tubercles can be deposited, and whatever tends to increase the *carbon* or to diminish the *oxygen* is the *cause* of tubercles.

In my *next* letter, I shall show that while none of the lower animals have ever been known to *inherit* Consumption, we can yet *produce* this disease *in any animal which breathes*, by simply exposing it to the operation of any one of the causes which produce it in man. And if this be true, is it not lamentable that people still ignorantly cling to the delusion that Consumption is *hereditary*, and that they cannot have it, unless, perchance, they can discover it among the diseases of their progenitors. I do not hesitate to denounce the existenae of such ideas among the people as a disgrace to the profession of medicine, unworthy the intelligence of the age in which we live, and as false and fatal as the idol-worship of the pagan.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant.
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for diseases of the Lungs, 832 Broadway.
New-York, Sept. 12, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. Hunter, in association with his brother, Dr. James Hunter, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted, personally or by letter, at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address Dr J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Crary—Van Kleeck.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Rev. Robert Fulton Crary and Agnes B., daughter of Rev. Robert B. Van Kleeck, D. D.

Lockwood—Lyon.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 11, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., and Mary Louise, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Wm. L. Lyon.

Seavey—Carragan.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Mr. Arthur D. Seavey, of California, to Miss Mary E. Carragan, only daughter of Mary and James Carragan, of the former place.

DIED.

Finch.—At his residence, No. 100 Navy-st., corner of Park-av., Brooklyn, Charles Stanbury Finch, of the firm of Galway & Finch, Fulton Market, New-York, aged 35 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Halsey.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 12, John V. R. Halsey, aged 25 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, S. W. Halsey, No. 96 West 38th-st.

Hoogboom.—In the U. S. Hospital at Washington, from wounds received in the recent battles before Washington, Wm. B. Hoogboom, of New-Haven.

Holt.—The remains of Corp. Guysbert Y. Holt, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., will be taken from the receiving vault at Greenwood, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by his Company, Capt. P. H. Briggs, and interred in the soldier's lot with funeral honors. Friends desiring to be present are respectfully invited to meet the Company at the vault, at the above-named hour.

Hoyt.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, at the residence of Theodore W. Young, Esq., after a short illness, Capt. Moses Hoyt, of Clinton, N. J., aged 53 years.

Hyde.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Lucius Hyde, M. D., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Clark and Henry sts., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

Halsey.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 11, at his late residence, No. 9 Morton-st., Jeremiah Halsey, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church corner of Morton and Bedford sts. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Irwin.—At Key West, Fla., on Tuesday, Aug. 28, Lieut. John J. Irwin, Co. I, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., son of Thomas and Mary A. Irwin, and grandson of John and Elizabeth Clark, of Brooklyn, aged 23 years, 3 months and 22 days.

☞ Huntington, L. I., papers please copy.

Jenkins.—At White Plains, Westchester County, on Friday, Sept. 12, John F. Jenkins, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his Masonic Brethren, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church in White Plains, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Kelly.—In this City, on Thursday morning. Sept. 11, 1862, of dysentery, David Kelly, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Daniel, Michael and Major T. Kelly, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Andrew McDonagh, No. 487 Washington-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment

Lasala.—At Havana, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, of croup, Francisco José, youngest son of Sebastian J. Lasala and Maria Josefa Mantilla, aged 2 years.

Lasala.—At Havana, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, of croup, Maria Josefa de Mantilla y Peñalver, wife of Sebastian J Lasala, formerly of this City.

Mason.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 11, after a short illness, Wm. Mason, aged 46 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 155 Remsen-st. between Graham-av. and Smith-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Norris.—At Shanghai, China, June 19, 1862, killed by the explosion on board the steamer *Union Star*, Mr. Thos. Acken Norris, formerly of New-York, in the 22d year of his age.

Mr. Norris was a member of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church in this City. He formerly labored in the Mission School, corner of 9th-av. and 25th-st., where he formed attachments which lasted till his death. After the explosion he was taken on board a British war vessel, where he died in two hours. The surgeons rendered him every kindness. His funeral was attended on the 20th of June, Bishop Boone officiating. A large attendance of American and English merchants, missionaries, shipmasters, and others, did honor to his memory. Mr. Norris was employed in the house of Frazar & Co., Shanghai, who say of the event: "We have met with a sad blow in our business by the loss of so valuable a person, whom the writer had formed a most intimate attachment for, knowing and feeling the good effects of his honest, kind, and, above all, *Christian* heart."

Phipps.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, of wounds received at the battle of Bristow Station, Va., Gurdon S. Phipps, in the 23d year of his age, son of the late Thomas G. Phipps, formerly of Boston.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

Raymond.—At Rye, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Robert Edward, eldest son of the late Robert and Jane E. Raymond, aged 22 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the M. E. Church, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Schermerhorn.—In this City, on Friday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Schermerhorn, widow of the late Gen. Isaac M. Schermerhorn, of Schenectady.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Thomas McAuley, No. 57 Amity-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Tompkins.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 12, Albert J. Tompkins, aged 37 years, 4 months and 3 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 113 East 33d-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 13, at 5 o'clock. Washington Chapter O. U. A., as also Palestine Lodge F. & A. M., No. 204, are particularly requested to attend. The remains will be taken to Livingston, N. J., for burial, leaving his late residence in carriages, at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

Van Horne.—At Communipaw, N. J., suddenly, on Thursday evening, Sept. 11, John J. Van Horne, Jr., aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 433.—Sept. 12, 1862.
40, 33, 7, 43, 27, 37, 75, 45, 50, 4, 2, 32, 1.
Kentucky, Class 434.—Sept. 12, 1862.
20, 33, 22, 47, 75, 11, 37, 57, 14, 38, 65, 34.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 381.—Sept. 12, 1862.
[9, 67, 68, 18, 35, 41, 76, 32, 16, 26, 50, 61, 34.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 328.—Sept. 12, 1862.
43, 51, 25, 17, 75, 31, 9, 11, 35, 30, 60, 14.

Circulars sent by addressing
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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25 cent Ties at 15 cents each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent Ties at 25 cents each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent Ties at 35 cents each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 Ties at 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen
COLLARS
(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the best at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1 per dozen and upwards.
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Corner of White-st.

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ARMY SHIRTS
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Instruction daily, from 8½ to 10½ A. M., from 3½ to 5½ P. M., and during the evening from 7½ to 10, in
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The Colonel has arranged with two competent assistants, just returned from the seat of war, to instruct in the above arms, and is forming classes for the above hours, and is prepared to arrange with individuals or companies for a full course of military instruction in either of the above branches.

REAL JET BRACELETS,
ELEGANT STYLES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN.
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ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

DRESDEN, 1827. BRIGHTON, 1853.
NO CHARGE EITHER FOR ADVICE OR MEDICINES UNTIL CURED.
Ladies to whom life has become a burden on account of their sufferings, should try the medicated baths, by the use of which, during the past thirty-five years, so many remarkable cures have been effected.
These baths act like a charm in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases.
DR. VON FALLENSTEIN,
No. 56 East 17th-st.,
near Union-square.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A SUPERIOR ORGANIST and Tenor Singer (both well-known Professors) of long experience and excellent reputations, are ready for engagements. Apply at DRESSLER'S Music-store, No 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

IMPORTANT TO PIANO MAKERS.—TO LET—Part of DRESSLER'S large music store, to a first-class piano maker, for the exhibition and sale of piano-fortes; favorable inducements offered. No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

GAS-FIXTURES—SECOND-HAND.—TWENTY three large six-light chandeliers, modern pattern, bronze and gilt relieved, suitable for a first class store or large hall, for sale at half their cost, at No. 141 Elm-st., New-York.

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Third Edition just ready.
A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. Lighthill, of New-York,
One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

⁂ Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by
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A charming new novel, by A. S. Roe, author of "I've Been Thinking," "A Long Look Ahead," "To Love and to be Loved." "True to the Last," etc. One large cloth bound volume. Price $1 25.

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ALFIO BALZANI;
Or the Diary of a Proscribed Sicilian. A powerful and dramatic picture of life and adventure in Italy during the Revolution. Dedicated to Garibaldi. Price $1 25.

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THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS.
Including a full history of the War for the Union, as illustrated by the arch and valiant Mackerel Brigade, and its famous and versatile officers; narrating the remarkable strategic and diplomatic exploits of the General of the Mackerel Brigade; Captain Villiam Brown, Eskevire; Captain Bob Shorty; Captain Samyule Sa-mith; the Anatomical Cavalry; Orange County Howitzers, etc., etc.
ALSO,
The "REJECTED NATIONAL HYMNS," comprising specimens by Hon. Edward E——t, Oliver Wendell H——s, Ralph Waldo E——n, William Cullen B——t, N. P. W——s, Gen. Geo. P. M——s, etc. Likewise containing the first and only DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN POEM ever written. An entire PASSIONAL NOVEL, by one of the Intellectual Young Women of America. A startling and inexpressibly accurate LIFE OF GARIBALDI. An astonished unpublished poem by the Honorable Edward; and a "Comprehensive Estimate of the South," under the general style of

REPUDIATION.
'Neath a ragged palmetto a Southerner sat,
A twisting the band of his Panama hat,
And trying to lighten his mind of a load
By humming the words of the following ode:
"Oh! for a nigger, and oh! for a whip;
Oh! for a cock-tail, and oh! for a nip;
Oh! for a shot at old Greeley and Beecher;
Oh! for a crack at a Yankee school teacher;
Oh! for a captain, and oh! for a ship;
Oh! for a cargo of niggers each trip."
And so he kept oh-ing for all he had not,
Not contented with owing for all that he'd got.

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1 Vol. Cloth. 384 pages.
Price $1.
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY!
THE MYSTERY! THE MYSTERY!!
AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD,
Author of "East Lynne," and "Earl's Heirs."
THE MYSTERY; A Story of Domestic Life. By Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "East Lynne," "The Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," "A Life's Secret," etc., etc., is published this day, printed from the Author's manuscript, purchased by us from her, and issued here in advance of its publication in Europe. It is complete in a large Octavo Volume of over 200 pages, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white-paper. Price 50 cents a copy in paper cover, or 75 cents in cloth.

Read what Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie says of it editorially in Forney's Daily Press, of Sept. 10.

"'The Mystery,' a novel of English Domestic Life, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of 'The Channings,' 'East Lynne,' &c. T. B. Peterson & Brothers publish this *before* its appearance in England, printing it, far in advance, from Mrs. Wood's manuscript. It is a story wrought with such great art that the mystery, which runs through it, is not to be detected until the close. The tale runs in the form of a personal narrative, by a lady, and from first to last, no one finds a line, a thought, which a gentleman might not express or conceive. 'The Mystery' is Mrs. Wood's most striking and successful, because most artistical production. Price fifty cents a copy.'

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LIEBER ON GUERRILLA PARTIES, considered with reference to the Law and Usages of War, written at the request of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, by Francis Lieber. 12mo pamphlet, 25c.
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D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.
Copies of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW
For September contains articles on "Lucretius," "Nature of Things," "The Currency," "The Laws and Ethics of War," "The Works and Influence of Goethe," "Quackery of Insurance Companies," &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with 18 steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, on receipt of $1. Address CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st. Liberal book publisher.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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One dollar, two dollars, three dollars and five dollars a set, at
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DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—A certain cure for chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, croup, and pains and aches in any part of the body. It never fails, if used as directed, and has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years it has been before the public. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN'S LEGION.
FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Col. McDermott, Commanding.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 81 Nassau-st.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$275 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Lieut. First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

NOTICE.
NINTH WARD BATTALION.

The rolls of this Battalion are left at the following places, viz.:

Alderman C. J. CHIPP, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts.
W. A. BAYLOR, No. 18 4th-st.
GEO. STARR, No. 4 Jefferson Market.
G. T. GIRVIN, Bleecker Buildings.
U. S. Mail Station C, corner 4th and West 12th sts.
Dr. E. DENNISON, No. 403 Hudson-st.

The Battalion will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, in Washington-square (northwest corner) for preliminary drill. Parties who have not signed the roll will then have an opportunity. It is earnestly desired that all members will be present.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

"IRONSIDES REGIMENT."
COMPANY A, CAPT. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
Headquarters No. 481 3d-av., near 34th-st.

Young men wanted for this Company who love liberty for its own sake.

This regiment will be composed of first-class young men; those desiring to join should make application at once, as the regiment will fill up rapidly.

The usual bounty as well as superior privileges are extended.

"NOW'S THE DAY" and "NOW'S THE HOUR."

FIFTH REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Recruits are wanted for this crack Regiment, which will be commanded by Col. F. W. Parmele, Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Most of the members of the "Thirty-seventh" will join this new regiment, and aid their gallant Colonel. All who wish to join will call at No. 596 Broadway and enroll their names.

ATTENTION!! 119TH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
THE FIRST OFF FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A Lieutenant and Sergeant remain at Camp Peissner, Turtle Bay Park, 45th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. and at No. 169 Houston-st., to receive recruits for this fine regiment, now in the field.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
"FOR THE WAR."

The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and all others who desire to unite with them in the formation of a new regiment for the war, are requested to call at headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, and enroll their names.

EXTRA BOUNTY.

Recruits wanted for Capt. HOYT'S Company, Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves, Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers. Headquarters, No. 708 Broadway, above 4th-st. W. J. WALKER, First Lieutenant; A. WYCKOFF, Second Lieutenant.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to young men desirous of joining the finest and most efficient mounted corps in the service—First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. CHARLES C. DODGE, now in service at Norfolk and Suffolk, Va. Only 40 active young men wanted to complete this pioneer Regiment to 1300 effective men. All the City, State and United States bounties paid at once. Fine horses, uniforms, arms and complete equipments on hand and furnished to recruits immediately. The Regiment has already served with marked distinction in Virginia under the veteran Gens. Wool and Dix. Apply at once to Major W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 600 Broadway.

Camp Arthur, Staten Island, Sept. 12, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT Metropolitan Guards—One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. Light Infantry.—The members of this regiment are hereby notified to report at these Headquarters, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 A. M.; at which time the paymasters will commence to pay the State bounty. All members from camp after that date, will be considered as deserters and treated accordingly.

By order of L. H. D. CURRIE, Colonel Commanding.
T. S. Copeland, Adjutant.

THIRTY DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY.—PARTRIDGE GUARD, COMPANY I, SECOND BATTALION, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, called after Capt. W. T. Partridge, Co. I, N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862. This Company is now organizing for the War, and able-bodied, picked men are wanted to fill up the roll. Thirty Dollars Extra will be paid to recruits over and above all public bounties. All who wish to join the Company will call at the Headquarters, No. 115 Pearl-st.

COMPANY B, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—Good men wanted for this Company, at the headquarters, No. 340 4th-st. Usual bounties paid and superior advantages offered. DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
Edward Abbott, Lieutenant.

HO, TO THE RESCUE!—THE ENEMY ON OUR BORDERS!—Wanted, thirty or forty good men and true, for a favored corps, to each of whom $50 will be given in addition to all State and National bounty. Apply at No. 6 State-st.

AN INFANTRY FIELD OFFICER OF means desires to associate himself with one of the new organizations now in process of formation; he is a graduate, thoroughly competent, and has been 16 months continuously in service. Address Z., Box No. 163 Times Office.

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

S-T-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables.
Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer "BREMEN," and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer "CITY OF NEW-YORK," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations "A" and "B," 9:45 A. M.; Stations "C" and "D," 9:30 A. M.; Station "E," 9:00 A. M.; Stations "F" and "G," 9 o'clock, A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Bremen* will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT ROYAL AND THE FREEDMEN—CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—Rev. Mr. FRENCH, just returned from Port Royal, will on SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., give an account of the condition, progress and future prospects of the freedmen in the Military Department of the South. Robert Smalls, "the hero of the *Planter*," who conferred freedom on himself and party, is expected to be present, and narrate the incidents of their wonderful escape.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, of the City of Brooklyn, will, by Divine permission, dedicate their new church edifice, in Noble-st., a few rods east of Franklin-st., Green Point, on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up, to assist in liquidating the debt on the building. All persons in favor of the cause, in that locality, are invited to attend. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—This Church will reopen on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. WM P. HAMMOND. Subject—*A Sympathizing Savior.* AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Communion. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*A Conquering Redeemer.* The public invited. Seats free.

MORRISANIA.—THE UNIVERSALISTS OF this place are requested to meet at the Athenæum, corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., on SUNDAY, the 14th, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a Society at this place. Rev. S. T. ALDRICH will be present and preach on the occasion.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—SAMUEL S. SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The Time and Manner of the End of the World.* All those who love Christ and the truth are invited to come and hear. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BY special request, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will repeat his discourse of last Sabbath evening on his *Experiences in Europe and the Aspect of American Affairs Abroad*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MICHAEL WILLIS, OF TORONTO, Professor of Divinity to the Presbyterian Church of Canada, late of Renfield Church, Glasgow, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, (D. V.,) in the Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts. W. FERRIE.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, BROADWAY—City Assembly Rooms.—Preaching by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS. Subject—*The Soul's-felt Want.* Strangers, young men and others, not having seats in churches, specially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—This place of worship will be reopened for divine service on next SABBATH, the 14th inst. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. GILLETTE, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the evening at 7¾, a meeting for prayer and conference.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, 68 East-Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder J. S. WHITE, of East Boston, at 10½ A.M., and 3 P.M. Subjects—The Foundation of the Righteous, and the Philosophy of Redemption. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

"THE IMMOVEABLE KINGDOM" WILL be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HIRAM EDDY, OF WINSTED, Conn., for a year a prisoner among the rebels, will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will have special reference to the war.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON AND CONGRESS STS., BROOKLYN.—Services will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. Sermon in the morning by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening at 7¼ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE 4TH-AV. PRESbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., will be open on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING next. Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will supply the pulpit until the return of the Pastor (Rev. Dr. PARKER) from Europe.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, (NORFOLK' near Grand-st.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon in the evening on *The Weaknesses of Good Men.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. HISCOX having returned to the City, will resume his Pastoral duties on SUNDAY. The meeting-house has been thoroughly repaired and renovated during the interval.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY L. JONES, assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach in said Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

AT THE TWENTIETH-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Weekly meetings, on SABBATH, will be resumed in University Chapel, opposite Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preacher—Rev. WM. FISHBOUGH.

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH, as usual, in the Rochester-av. Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *We all do fade as a leaf.* Prayer-meetings TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAS. S. PHILLIPS. Prayer-meeting and Conference-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in the chapel of the Institution. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—PERSONS DEsirous of renting pews will apply to the Sexton, who may be seen at the Church every morning from 9 to 10 o'clock, or at his residence, No. 276 6th-av., after 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE may be expected in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 14; in the Morning at 10½, in the Afternoon at 4. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—GRACE Church will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at the usual hours—10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND all other just claims of soldiers and sailors, their heirs and friends promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN clean, dry rooms, perfectly secure, and at very low rates. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—20,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, (an invalid,) and servant, a suite of rooms with a private family, where there are no other boarders. A front and back room adjoining, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Location between 14th and 21st sts., 2d and 4th avs. Address H. M., Station D, Bible House, this day.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, separately or together, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. References required. No. 225 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a first class house, occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A large room on second floor, with bathing-room adjoining, at No. 34 Willow-st., side entrance on No. 34 Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st.; three minutes walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for families or single gentlemen, convenient to Montague and South Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st.; references required.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—By a gentleman and his wife, four children and two servants. A handsome suite of rooms will be required in a desirable neighborhood up town, or on Brooklyn Heights. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE ENGlish family in Brooklyn. Address C. D. C., Box No. 4,188 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, or the floor through, well furnished, with bath, and breakfast in the morning, in a private family, who have more room than they require, or may wish to reduce expenses. No other lodgers and no children to be in the house. Location between 8th and 20th-sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Useless for boarding-house keepers to apply. No moving in November. Address, P. O., Box 943, stating location and particulars.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two parties; home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 135 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL.
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE,
RUE DE RIVOLI.

These two large hotels are carried on by the Compagnie Immobiliere de Paris.

They contain together 1,400 bedrooms or salons, the rent of which, at fixed prices, is established at from four francs to thirty francs a day for the Grand Hotel, and from three francs to twenty francs a day for the Grand Hotel du Louvre.

By the variety in the price, and by the situation of these two Hotels, in the finest quarters of Paris, travelers and families are always sure of being able to find accommodation suitable to their wants, their tastes, and their means.

The Tables d'Hote of the two Hotels, having together seven hundred places, are served at six o'clock. The public are admitted to them as well as those who reside in the Hotels.

The two Hotels have, moreover, a public restaurant at fixed prices.

The salons of these two Hotels are appropriated for public or wedding dinners, and for fêtes or family meetings.

There is in each hotel a reading-room, a café-billiard divan, bath-rooms, and a public telegraph office, corresponding day and night with all Europe.

The persons employed in the service of the two Hotels speak every language.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Never before sold so low. Good second-hand pianos for $35, $50, $75, $100 and $150. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let low and sold on monthly payments. T. S BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

CASH PAID FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND pianos, watches, diamonds, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, books, paper, guns, &c., or advances made on consignments for sale. Pianos, watches, diamonds, guns, &c., for sale cheap. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs Merchants and Milliners from the country, that she is now prepared to exhibit the latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of YOUNGS & BRUSH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled and continued by CHARLES E. YOUNGS, No. 8 Bowery. C. E. YOUNGS.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Attention is invited to a method of covering flat roofs with slate, insuring a perfectly tight and durable roof. It has been in use some months, and wherever laid has given the most unqualified satisfaction.

For further particulars, inquire of
S. SPELMAN, No. 168 Front-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—PELHAM FARM Newtown-Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

TO LAWYERS.—ANY RETIRED LAWYER, having a large or small library for sale, may hear of a customer, by addressing, with catalogue, B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—An elegant extra-sized house, with stable, suitable for the residence of any wealthy family, with all the modern improvements. Will be let only to a private family, and not less than one year. Rent ($6,500) six thousand five hundred dollars a year, including everything but silver and linen. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgantly and completely furnished house on University-place, will be rented to a private family or for a first-class boarding-house; house 32x75, 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, dining-room 20x24 feet; security required for amount of one year's rent. Apply to
H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT LOW in Williamsburgh, or exchange for country place near. First class 3 story basement and extension house, with modern improvements; fine yard; near the ferries; pleasant location. Apply to BARTOL, 31 Cortland-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone front house in 82d-st., in complete order; rent $450 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED brick house on Henry-st., near State-st., in Brooklyn, with modern conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to J. M. LEWIS, No. 67 Wall-st., N. Y.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH immediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY, BROWN-stone house, in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in perfect order. Call at No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THIS CITY—A small house, two or three stories, with modern improvements, and in good order. Address, giving particulars and description of house, and lowest rent, Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Fort Washington, containing four or five rooms, for half year or longer. Rent about $225 the half year, part in advance. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN THE City from October 1 to May 1, by a private family, with all improvements, in a good location. Address, stating rent, location, &c., B., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE,
IN FLUSHING, L. I.

The large and valuable water front property, located on the west side of Clinton-av., in the village of Flushing, L. I., (formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, for lumber, coal, &c.,) is offered for sale, in whole or in sections, upon very favorable terms. This property is well known for its superior advantages for commercial or manufacturing purposes. It also embraces the only prominent steamboat landing of the town. Apply to F. S. WINSTON, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 94 Broadway.

A GOOD BARGAIN.
FOR SALE,
HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 97 East 34th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., together with the furniture and housekeeping articles in general; can be seen from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. The owner about to leave the country. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—A 3 story frame house, with lot, in 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; newly-finished in the best style, with basement and under-cellar; has gas, marble mantels, grates, heater, range and Croton-water; piazza front and rear; size of lot, 14 feet 5 inches, by 100 feet 10 inches; house, 14 feet 5 inches, by 40 feet deep. Inquire of the owner, next door to the premises.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO exchange for a neat cottage house, not over one hour's drive from the City, a well finished three-story and basement brick house, in Brooklyn, E. D., first-class neighborhood, near the ferry. Address Box No. 615, Post-office, New-York; state price and location.

CITY INVESTMENTS.—THREE HOUSES (paying $1,800 per annum monthly, in advance,) for sale; also, a good grocery business; good mortgages, &c., taken. Apply to JOHN E. DRUECKE, No. 325 East 10th-st., room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE FOR $6,000, IN A DESIRABLE New-England village, a residence for a private family, with all the comforts of a home, good garden, and two beautiful large trees in front of the house, suitable for the study of a painter; about three acres of land. Also, for sale, in Westchester, for the small sum of $3,500, a double house, half a mile from dépôt, with furnace; and a delightful residence, 3½ acres, six miles from White Plains, on Harlem Railroad, worth $5,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Gentlemen who wish to buy desirable places on satisfactory terms will be waited upon and description given, comprising home, very convenient, and accessible at all hours to the City. Call or address W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE for the Winter, with pleasant surroundings, on high ground, in the vicinity of West Bloomfield, or near the route of Morris and Essex Railroad. Address, with full particulars, C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way.
Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT IS WANTED BY A YOUNG lady accomplished as organist, church singer, newspaper contributor, copyist, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She has received at the rate of $600, but in view of the prospects of the times, is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangements she can make; and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior attainments. Address now, or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family or school; she has received a thorough education in her own country, and is in all respects a competent and experienced teacher; terms very moderate, as the first consideration is a pleasant and comfortable position. Address, allowing one week for answer, A. Y., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English Lady of great experience and fully qualified, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the higher branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st., N. Y.

A MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady wishes to meet with an engagement in the above capacity; her acquirements are English, thoroughly, French, music and drawing. The highest city references given from her last pupils. Address B. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF TROY FEMALE SEMINARY desires a situation. She teaches, in addition to the higher English branches, Latin, French and drawing, and can give the highest testimonials of past success. Address M., Box No. 70, Valatio, Columbia Co., N. Y.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 183 *Times* Office.

$100.—A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY, with the above amount, can procure a permanent situation as governess, in one of the first families in Cuba; salary, $500 per annum and expenses paid; must be qualified to teach two little girls music, singing and English; required to go in three weeks. For particulars address CUBA, Box 150, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY of excellent musical talent wishes to teach one or two in a private family in consideration for her board; the best City references can be given. Address E. S., care of Prof. S. R. Percey, No. 26 East 20th-st.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of Columbia preferred. Also a teacher (male) for elementary English classes. Time from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Apply at 872 Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Will REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 35th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.
No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Henmann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR EIGHT years the best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Twenty-six dollars will prepay board, washing, fuel, room and common English branches, from Sept. 16 to close of Fall term, Nov. 27. Two hundred and twenty-five students now in attendance. A graduate's course for ladies. A superior commercial college. Winter term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 4. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

$182.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

CHESTNUT GLEN SCHOOL,
AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON.

The next term of this FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under charge of Dr. AGNEW and Mrs. C. E. STARR, will begin on the 17th of September. A few pupils can be accommodated. Best masters in music and modern languages engaged from the City. Circulars can be had on application by letter, or at Appleton's, and No. 8 Beaver-st., New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway.
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; or address Principal.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF this City will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th. Applicants for admission to the full classical, the scientific, or the eclectic course, will present themselves for examination on TUESDAY, the 16th, in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, violin and in singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Varick-place, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Houston, or call before 11 A. M., daily. Terms to suit the times.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and French, German and Spanish School, No. [illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. Clarke, the Resident Principal.

As a thorough organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, the completeness of its instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article, either in *idleness at home* or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, BEGINNERS at *reduced prices*, and *all charged only from* the time of entering.

REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS.

	Reverends.	
Charles Fletcher,	A.D. Gillette, D.D.,	Jas. Porter, D. D.,
Jas. R. W. Sloane,	S. M. Isaacs.	
	Honorables.	
Welcome R. Beebe.	James W. Bush,*	F. A. Conkling,
Joseph W. Fabens,	W. M. Vermilye,	Jas. Wadsworth.
	Physicians.	
A. Arango,	George Gourlay,	A. T. Hilton,
Samuel Hubbard,	Samuel Tobias,	James Wycoff.
	Lawyers.	
Daniel A. Baldwin,	Quentin McAdam,	Philip Millspaugh.
	Well-known Citizens.	
John A. Aitkin,	F. C. Havemeyer.	Theo. Parsell,
Thos. G. Arnold,	T. Heyerdahl,	Frank Patterson,
Eben'r Beadleston.	John B. Hillyer,	Henry E. Prall,
Robert Bowden,	Albro Howell,	Geo. P. Putnam.
Geo. W. Brainerd,	Benj. H. Howell,	D. Quackenbush,
D. E. Bremner,	Richard J. Howell.	Chris. R. Robert,
Orren D. Case,	Lafay'e Hurlburt,	Lewis S. Robins,
Joseph C. Cary,	Nat'l T. Hubbard.	Thos. L. Rushmore,
H. H. Cohen,	Aug's Hynard,	Jediah Ryno,
John. T. Conover	O. P. Jackson,	Gardner A. Sage,
W. K. Cornwell,	James M. Jaques.	Francis P. Sage,
John A. Currier,	E. O. Jenkins,	Nelson Sherwood,
John Davis,	George Jones,	John R. Simon,
Henry Dean,	William Keane.	Daniel L. Sloan.
G. W. Delavergne.	Julius King,	Andrew J. Smith,
Prof. A. DeLono,	Jerem'h Lambert,	Robt. M. Strebeigh,
Claus Doscher,	E. O. Lamson,	Ferdinand Stagg,
B. H. Dupignac,	I. P. Lazarus,	Daniel L. Starr,
Charles Durfee,	John W. Lewis,	Napoleon Stetson,
Prof. Paul Dyrson,	James Miller,	Thos. T. Sturges,
Benj. Eckerson,	James McCombie.	John M. Tilford,
Wm. F. Elliott,	Theopi'us Nelson,	Samuel Tribit,
James H. Elmore,	F. H. M. Newcombe,	Sam'l Van Buren,
Martin Fay,	James H. Noe,	Lewis H. Watts,
David A. Fowler,	Chaun'y L. Norton,	Edwin Wayte,
Christop'r Gwyer.	Isaac Odell,	F. H. N. Whiting,
James Hardley,	Cortl't Palmer,	C. A. Whittemore,
P. S. Halstead,	Peter Paris,	J. T. Wilson,
J. C. Withington.	Sam'l Woodward,	R. V. Yates, &c.

*Deceased, recently.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Dr. Van Norman, Profs. Calkins and Phelps. Wanted immediately, teachers for the following positions: Ladies, No. 295, piano, singing, $400, New-Jersey; 302, French, English and music, Delaware; 303, French, music, $450, Long Island; 304, English, French, Piano, Nova Scotia. Gents—296, tutor, (four hours daily,) classics, etc., City; 298, classics, etc., Pennsylvania; 300, English and singing, Delaware; 301, classics, an Episcopalian, $1,100, New-York.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE scholastic year of this institution will commence Sept. 8. The year is divided into three sessions of fourteen weeks each. Pupils will be admitted at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance. Terms for board and tuition, in the English branches, $3 per week. For full particulars, address Mrs. M. P. BRADLEY, Principal, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC WISHES TO ADD two pupils to her family wishing to study music, harp, piano, singing, French and Spanish; she has taught many years in Paris, and offers an elegant private first-class home; the highest City references given, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER HAVING TIME TO TAKE two pupils for the Piano, on mornings of Tuesday and Friday, would like to get them above Canal-st., or would teach in a school those hours. Terms, $15, partly in advance. Reference to any of the parties now under her charge. Address P. A. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—NO. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—This school for young ladies will be reopened on Monday, the 15th of Sept. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Madame A. GRIEUMARD, graduate de *l'Université Imperiale de France, Académie de Paris*, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language. No. 45 West 12th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9; English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, by a passenger of *Great Eastern*, on her last trip to New-York, a yellow leather VALISE, lock broken, fastened by a strap round the middle; it was put on the baggage-car at Morris' Dock, where the passengers were landed; but on arriving at 27th-st. depôt it was not found; its contents were books, clothing, jewelry and private letters and papers, addressed or belonging to A. L. Gray; the jewelry consisted of Roman gold studs, marked with Greek characters, (O [illegible] W,) and sleeve-buttons, and several unset painted porcelain and breast-pins. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder, on application to E. A. DOOLITTLE, No. [illegible] New-st., New-York.

LOST—BETWEEN PEARL-ST. AND JAMES-SLIP ferry on the evening of the 9th inst. A SMALL BOOK, bound in Red Russia leather, containing accounts. A reward of $10 will be paid to any person leaving it at No. 133 Pearl-st.

FOUND—ON THE EAST RIVER SEVERAL LOGS OF TIMBER which the owner can have on proving property and paying expenses, on application to Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Builder, Astoria.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 15th September, 1862, for constructing a portion of the Potomac Dam, at Great Falls.

The principal item of work to be done is about five thousand (5,000) yards of rock embankment.

Specifications can be procured and plans seen at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Potomac Dam," and addressed to Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer, W. A.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,

MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND pay cash for about $1,000 worth of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., of medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping may call or send a line to T. MATHEWS, No. 404 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 5, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share, (ten per cent.) less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' (SAVINGS) BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE AGAINST BEING KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, BY PERSONS LIABLE TO THE IMPENDING DRAFT, OR THOSE NOW IN THE SERVICE.—The New-York General Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, will insure persons liable to the impending draft, or those now in the service, in any sum from $100 to $500, to be paid, provided said person shall be either killed, wounded or drafted in said service. By this provision, soldiers or persons liable to the impending draft may make ample provision for themselves or families against all the contingencies to which draft or war may subject them. Fathers may thus provide a support for their families during their absence, in case of draft, or sons for those dependent upon them, provided they should be drafted or killed in the service, or for themselves, should they be wounded, or drafted to serve under the order of nine months' militia.

P. S.—Communications from persons wishing insurance or information promptly answered.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subcriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
mh29-law6mS*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY........Sep 13. | MONDAY..........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Bremen*, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK...........Saturday...........Sept. 13.
KANGAROO...........Saturday...........Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH...........Saturday...........Sept. 27.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steeerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
SEA ISLAND COTTON.
850 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
At 12 o'clock M.,
From Lambeer's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn,
212 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
28 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
84 bbls. Resin from prize steamer Reliance.
250 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
115 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Mose.
3 bags Pickugs Cotton from prize schr. Uncle Mose.
106 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
28 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 4 bbls. from prize schooner Victoria.
62 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
58 bbls. Resin from prize schooner Agnes.
69 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
3 guns and 45 shot from prize schooner Julia.

Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1862,

And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

AT NO. 165 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(By order of the Assignee,)

The entire stock of the late firm of L. L. HUNT & CO., contained in said store, comprising:

$60,000
WORTH OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE.

Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Hardware, Table, Dessert and Pocket Cutlery, Malleable and Grey Iron Castings, &c., &c.

To which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive to close the estate.

TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $500; under that amount net cash. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash on all bills entitled to credit.

Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rich household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., removed from a private house for convenience of sale, consisting of, in part, as follows: Velvet, brussels and tapestry, 3 suites of carved rosewood furniture in brocatelle, black walnut furniture in reps, elegant satin brocade window curtains, carved rosewood etagere, rosewood amoire bedsteads and bureaus, rich bronze and ormolu clock and candelabras, Bohemian glassware, bronze groups, and statuettes, rosewood centre and side-tables, French plate pier mirrors, lounges, chairs, enameled bedroom furniture, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, oak hat stand, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, silver-plated ware, mantel ornaments, worsted brocatelle and lace window curtains, stair carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair rods, dining and bedroom crockery, glassware and kitchen utensils. At 12 o'clock, rosewood 6½ octave pianoforte made by Chickering, of superior tone. Also, two guitars, violin, &c., &c.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, spring and hair mattresses, this day, SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the four-story residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th-avs. Sale positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 414 Canal-st.: sofa beds, bureaus, washstands, lounges, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, cottage suites, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair and other mattresses.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred, and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing; good City reference; is a good bread baker. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR A highly recommended, neat and first-class servant; is a superior washer and ironer, and excellent plain cook; very quick, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 15 Court-st. Brooklyn, under the Dime Savings Bank.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, viz.: meats, game, soups and jellies; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 94 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as plain, neat cook, or laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8 to $9 a month; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has two years' City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; lived seven years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a Protestant; none but a respectable family need apply. Inquire for two days at No. 132 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children, and to do sewing. Best of references from her last places. Call for two days at No. 296 East 9th-st., near Avenue A.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY, WHO from untoward circumstances is obliged to fall on her own resources, wishes to procure a situation in a family as seamstress, or would be willing to assist a lady in the management of a house, or take charge of one or two grown children. Address S E., 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 303 East 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young Girl as first-class waitress. Best of city reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 West Twenty-fifth-st.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener, who fully understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c.; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., or address S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or take the care and management of a country seat; is acquainted with both; the advertiser is honest, sober and industrious. Address, for two days, J. IRWIN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a young man; he understands the care and management of horses; also, would make himself useful generally; can give good recommendations for honesty. Address B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address B, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A single man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; good reference given from his last place. Address Z. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS Coachman, by a young man who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C., Union Square Post-office.

AS COPYIST, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man who writes a fair hand, employment for three or four evenings in the week, as a copyist, or in any other similar capacity. Address, with full particulars, L. H. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES—WANTed, at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to act as nurses in United States Hospitals and on Transports. $20 50 per month will be paid, and rations, clothing and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO can do the work of a family of three adults; the applicant must be a person of some refinement and intelligence, as she will be treated as one of the family, and have charge of it. A person over 40 years of age, without children, preferred. Address W. G., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—TO FARMERS—WANTED, A single man to work a small place near the City; must be a practical farmer, and one who understands the care of horses and cows, and willing to make himself generally useful; must have good recommendations. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN write a good business hand; can keep a plain set of books, and has a good business talent; can turn his hand to any business that will pay him a respectable salary; can give the best of references as to character, &c. Address J., No. 100 East 27th-st. Would prefer a wholesale business down town.

WANTED.—MEN, WHO ARE NOT LIABLE TO GO to war, and wish to engage in a legitimate business in which they can make from $500 to $1,000 every month, by a small investment of $300, can improve the opportunity by calling at No. 400 Broadway; call and judge for yourselves.

HOWARD TILDEN.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—WANTED, FOUR good boiler makers, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good wages given. Apply at Office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

LADIES' DRESS CAP-MAKERS WANTED, at No. 12 Gay-st., between Waverly-place and Christopher-st. Good hands will have constant work.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.

W. DUNNING.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—WANTED, THIS amount with an active man, competent to take charge of a hoop-skirt manufactory, already established, and done strictly for cash. Address, with real name (none others noticed) and references, Box No. 4,422 Post-office. A rare chance.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 18 and 19,
At the Fashion Pleasure Grounds,
Newtown, Long Island.

The grounds consist of about 70 acres, surrounded by a brick wall, with spacious buildings 600 feet long, with every covenience for exhibitors and ladies, with seats for 15,000 persons free. Amount of premiums exceed $2,000, including over $600 for cattle, sheep and swine. Special premiums, open to all the United States and Canada, as follows:

$250 silver cup for best pair trotting horses, for the road.

$100 silver cup for best stallion, to be shown in any way agreeable to the owner.

$100 silver cup for best trotting gelding or mare for the road.

The Cups are on exhibition at the store of BALL, BLACK & CO. Entries must be made previous to the 19th.

Information can be obtained by addressing JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Hempstead, L. I., who will be on the ground on the 16th and 17th, with the various committees of arrangements.

Free passes will be given to exhibitors over the 34th-st. and James-slip ferries, Jackson-av., Flushing Railroad and steamboat, entries having been previously made.

Visitors to the grounds will take the 34th-st. or James-slip ferries to Hunter's Point. The grounds are only five miles from the ferry. Carriages will take the Jackson-av., the finest turnpike in the vicinity of New-York.

The Flushing Railroad will convey passengers from Hunter's Point at the reduced fare of 10 cents. The Flushing steamboat and Long Island Railroad will carry passengers at reduced rates.

Life-member tickets, $10. Annual members, $1, which will admit members and their families, and any number of entries.

Carriages $1. Admittance for single persons 25 cents. Children under twelve years 10 cents, which can be procured at the entrance to the grounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Commencement of the
FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
Will be presented, a Romantic drama, in three parts, translated from the French, called
CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES.

Produced under the direction of E. F. TAYLOR. This piece has been received with great enthusiasm, and is pronounced THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their

BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.

Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,

OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,

consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.

ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA-FLOWERS, very beautiful.

SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful motions.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE.

The Ladies and Gentlemen engaged for the approaching Fall and Winter season are requested to meet on the Stage at 11 o'clock A. M., on

SATURDAY NEXT, SEPT 13.

A full attendance is desired, as a rehearsal will take place at 12 o'clock. By order of Mr. WALLACK.

LESTER WALLACK, Stage Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
GABRIEL RAVEL,
And POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE,
On which occasion he will appear
IN THREE GLORIOUS COMIC PARTS,
written expressly to exhibit the Great Mimic Talent of this World-renowned Pantomimist.
LAST NIGHT
OF
YOUNG AMERICA.
Who, for the last Six Weeks has delighted Crowded and Fashionable Houses,
PAS CHINOIS, and VOL AU VENT,
by this wonderful CHILD ARTISTE, for the Last Time.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 13,
will be presented the Vaudeville (translated from the French for Gabriel Ravel) entitled the
THREE-FACED FRENCHMAN.
GABRIEL RAVEL will sustain FIVE SPEAKING CHARACTERS IN ENGLISH.
After the Vaudeville the amusing Ballet Divertisement of
LA MAJA.
Don Basilio..........GABRIEL RAVEL.
To conclude with the famous and irresistibly comic pantomime of
VOL AU VENT: OR, A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.
Vol au Vent..........YOUNG AMERICA
GABRIEL (for this occasion only) as Old Brock, the Miller.
MONDAY, FIRST NIGHT OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
THE EMINENTLY GREAT TRAGEDIAN.
EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his first appearance in two years, as
HAMLET.
SUPPORTED BY A FULL AND POWERFUL COMPANY.
TUESDAY, the justly celebrated Comedian,
MR. HACKETT,
will appear as Sir JOHN FALSAFF in
KING HENRY IV.
With the exception of the Press, no Free List.
Admission 50 cents Secured Parquette Stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the immense enthusiasm which crowned the performance of last evening, and THE CROWDS unable to obtain admittance, the GREAT BENEFIT BILL will be repeated, and the great tragic artiste, MISS BATEMAN, will appear in her great part of Bianca, in the magnificent play of the "Italian Wife," in which last season she achieved one of her most superb triumphs. The "Italian Wife" will be followed by the ever popular nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan," in which Mr. J. W. Wallack will sustain his famous character of William, the sailor, thus offering a bill of unrivaled attraction.

On MONDAY, Sept. 15th, Miss BATEMAN will appear for the first time on any stage in the character of LADY MACBETH, in Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth, which has been for some time in preparation, and which will be presented with splendid scenery, costumes and all the appliances which can lend to its effect.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS..........Lessees and Proprietors.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 8,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
First time in four years of
THE MUMMY.
GEORGE CHRISTY as GINGER BLUE
BILLY ALLEN in his unapproachable EMPIRE JIG.
THE PILGRIM FATHERS—GEORGE CHRISTY and SYLVESTER BLEEKER.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock.
Children to Matinee only 15 cents.
Doors open in the evening at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents; private boxes $3 and $4.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

In consequence of the great crowd at the garden on Monday evening, the same bill will be repeated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, and the Chinese Lantern Fête will be repeated EVERY EVENING during the week. Carlotta Patti, Mme. Strakosch, Sig. Susini, Sig. Muzio, Sig. Dubreul in a Grand Concert. Senorita CUBAS in her Spanish Dance la Madrilena, assisted by corps de ballet. New acts in Equestrian School, by Louise Tournaire, Conrad Brothers, and a host of others. Cinderella Matinée. EVERY AFTERNOON, by 75 beautiful children. Monday, Sept. 15, benefit of Senorita Cubas.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND

A BATTLE AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Defeat of the Rebels with Great Slaughter.

CAPTURE OF MANY PRISONERS.

The Evacuation of Frederick by the Rebels.

A PROBABLE RETREAT INTO VIRGINIA

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 12.

A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday afternoon, says that on Wednesday afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and yesterday morning the Secessionists seemed to be very much troubled about the news from that quarter, which was, in effect, that Gen LORING had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched down to Harper's Ferry, where he attempted to form, with a view to attack MILES' force. MILES opened a masked battery upon the rebels, and they were repulsed with great slaughter. It was also reported that we took many prisoners before our informant left.

Frederick has nearly been evacuated by the rebels. They commenced moving off Tuesday night. About 30,000 men passed through, and other portions went round it. They moved, says our informant, in retreating order, with trains in advance. He has no doubt whatever that we occupied Frederick to-day. He thinks the rebels are not bound for Pennsylvania, but have been driven to enter Maryland to get supplies. He confirms all the previous accounts of the utter wretchedness and destitution of the rebel hordes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The *Star* says that at an early hour yesterday morning a portion of a division drove the rebels out of Sugar Loaf Mountain, in Frederick, Md., a point of much military importance, as commanding a view of a large scope of country in all directions. Some resistance was made by the rebels posted there, which was overcome in a few moments, with the loss of not more than half-a-dozen Nationals killed and wounded. We do not know the rebel loss in this affair.

It was ascertained here last night that in the course of yesterday the rebels were in force at Booneboro' fourteen miles west of Frederick.

Forty-one prisoners of war reached here last night from the Upper Potomac.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Sept. 12.

The response of the people throughout the State to the Governor's call is wonderful. Over two hundred companies have offered and are on their way here. Many have already arrived and left for Chambersburgh.

A scout visited the rebel camp at Hagerstown, a whole day, and conversed freely with officers and men. They all agree as to destination—the Cumberland Valley.

Reliable information from other sources indicate, however, a retreat across the Potomac.

It is known that JACKSON entered Williamsport at 11 A. M., and immediately crossed with 15,000 men and seventy pieces of artillery.

No rebels have yet crossed the line, and the soil of Pennsylvania is yet unpolluted by the tramp of traitors. The movement of JACKSON is thought by some to be against Gens. WHITE and MILES.

Gov. CURTIN, accompanied by a few friends, left on a special train, at 4 P. M., to visit our forces in the field at Chambersburgh and other points in the Cumberland Valley. He is doing all that is possible to strengthen the column, in order to check cavalry raids from the rebel army at Hagerstown. He will return during the night.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The City Council this afternoon appropriated $500,000 for the defence of the City and State, and giving the Mayor full power to act as he may see fit.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

Foray of Gen. Morgan through the Rebel Lines.

SUBSISTANCE FOR FIFTY DAYS CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 12.

Two soldiers, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, report that Gen. MORGAN made a foray through the rebel lines and captured a provision train and cattle enough to subsist his army fifty days. He also captured the rebel Gen. AUSTIN and sixty soldiers.

A reliable gentleman from Lexington says he saw KIRBY SMITH on Wednesday last. Gen. BRAGG was reported to be in Tennessee, moving to Kentucky. Gen. BUELL is watching him.

GUERRILLA RAID IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Friday, Sept. 12.

PORTER, with about 500 guerrillas, made a dash on Palmyra, this morning, and released 40 secesh prisoners. He held the town for awhile, but withdrew when he heard an engine from Hannibal whistle. He did no damage whatever. The railroad and telegraph office are in order.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

Assistant Postmaster-Gen. MCLELLAN to-night received a dispatch from the Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., informing him that PORTER's band of guerrillas have taken Palmyra, Mo., and therefore he has detained the Western mails.

Loss of the Ship Phantom.

By Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, Pine-street.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 12.

The ship *Phantom*, Capt. SARGENT, from San Francisco May 25, for Hong Kong, was totally lost on the Pratas Shoals, July 13. The *Phantom* registered 1,174 tons, rated A1½, was built at Medford in 1852, and owned in Boston by D. G. & W. B. BACON.

The Bridge at Gunner's Run Washed Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The bridge at Gunner's Run is washed away. No trains will leave the Kensington dépôt for York to-day. The travel to York will be *via* Tacony.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

Circulars from the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

In pursuance of law, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled, "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and other purposes," and an Act supplementary thereto, approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States and sections are prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under control of insurgents, nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac River; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac, and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio River below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, except St. Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department; and the special agents of this Department may temporarily extend these restrictions to such other places in their respective districts, and make such local rules to be observed therein, as may from time to time become necessary—promptly reporting their action to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his sanction or disapproval.

II. All transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection, is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the Secretary of the Treasury. And no payment of gold or silver shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section, and all cotton or other merchandise purchased or paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, shall be forfeited to the United States.

III. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any post, place or section, affected by the existing blockade, except for military purposes, and upon the certificate and request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy.

IV. All applications for permits to transport or trade under these regulations, shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be transported, the consignee and destination thereof, with the route of transportation and the number and description of the packages, with the marks thereon.

V. Every applicant for such permits shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall make and file with the officer granting the permit an affidavit that the guaranties, descriptions, and values are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit; and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit; and that neither the permit so granted, nor the merchandise to be transported, shall be so used or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information or encouragement, to persons in insurrection against the United States. And furthermore, that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and will in all things so deport himself.

VI. No permit will be granted to ship goods, wares or merchandise *to* States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or occupied by the military forces of the United States, except to persons residing or doing business therein, whose loyalty and good faith shall be certified by an officer of the Government, or other person duly authorized to make such certificate, or by a duly appointed Board of Trade therein, by whose approval and permission only the same shall be unloaded or disposed of. And no permit shall be granted to ship merchandise *from* any such State or part of a State in violation of any order restricting shipments therefrom, made for military purposes by the commandant of the Department from which such shipment is to be made.

VII. Collectors or Surveyors of Customs, before granting clearances or permits, may require bond, with reasonable surety, in such cases as they shall think necessary to protect the public interests, conditioned that there shall be no violation of the terms or spirit of the clearance or permit, or of the averments of the affidavit upon which the same is granted.

VIII. No permit shall be granted to ship intoxicating drinks or other thing prohibited by the military authorities into territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, except upon the written request of the commandant of the *Department* in which such territory is embraced, or some person duly authorized by him to make such request.

IX. In order to defray the expenses under these regulations, a fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted; and shipments permitted to and from States heretofore declared to be in insurrection shall, in addition thereto, be charged with the following fees, viz.: Five cents on each one hundred dollars over three hundred dollars on all shipments to such States or sections; fifty cents on each one thousand pounds of cotton, and twenty-five cents on each one thousand pounds of sugar permitted from such State.

X. No vessel, boat or vehicle used for transportation upon or south of the Potomac River, or north of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or southwardly on or from the Ohio River below Wheeling, or westwardly or southwardly on or from the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Des Moines, shall receive on board any goods, wares or merchandise, destined to any place, commercial intercourse with which now is or hereafter may be restricted as aforesaid, unless the same be accompanied with a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, except as hereinafter provided for in Regulation No. XIV.

XI. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation from Eastern cities, or elsewhere in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares or merchandise into any place, section or State restricted as aforesaid, without the permit of the duly authorized officer of the Customs, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper.

XII. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any place other than that named in the permit as the place of destination.

XIII. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or St. Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section, commercial intercourse with which now is or may hereafter be restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in regulation XIV., then the same exhibit shall be made, and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, and such vessel or boat shall be reported, and the manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer; but no new clearance shall be necessary, unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of its cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

XIV. To facilitate trade and guard against improper transportation, "aids to the revenue" will be appointed from time to time on cars, vessels and boats when desired by owners, agents or masters thereof which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof and reporting the same to the Collector or Surveyor of the first port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained or the goods returned under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into any insurrectionary State or district except on cars, vessels and boats carrying such aids.

XV. All vessels, boats and other vehicles used for transportation, violating any of the above regulations, and all goods, wares and merchandise shipped and transported in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made, or deception practiced in obtaining a permit, such permit and all others connected therewith, or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise shipped thereunder shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made, and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers and shippers, consignees, owners, masters, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise or trading therein is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, above referred to.

XVI. All army supplies transported under military orders are excepted from the above regulations. But this exception does not extend to sutlers' goods or others designated for sale at military posts or camps.

XVII. When any officer of the Customs shall find in his district any goods, wares or merchandise, which, in his opinion, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may, if he thinks it expedient, require the owner or holders thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid and encouragement to the insurgents.

If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the fact to the United States Marshal for the District within which such goods are situated, or, if beyond the jurisdiction of a United States Marshal, then to the commandant of the nearest military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof, and hold them for safe keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

XVIII. Where ports heretofore blockaded are opened by the proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States Consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the Collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officers in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened, the vessel must have a clearance from the Collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

XIX. United States vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened, will apply to the Custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances, under the regulations heretofore established.

CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the army of the United States, is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts, will tender all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof, to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done, without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade, or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of the violations of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested, and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the Department for orders.

III. No officer of the army, or other person connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals, unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure, the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the Department wherein they are made, for his orders therein.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of naval officers is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862:

I. Commanders of naval vessels will render such aid as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any of the waters controlled by the naval forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military or naval plans or movements. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported.

III. No officer of the navy will seize cotton or other property of individuals within the territory opened to traffic, and subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the same is exposed to destruction by the enemy or needed for naval purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress: and in all such cases the fact, with all attendant circumstances, shall be promptly reported to the Department.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary.

FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The heavy rains this morning caused an overflow in the Twenty-first Ward, which extended to the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards, doing an immense amount of damage, some estimating the loss at $1,000,000. The flood was caused either by a defective culvert, or the overflow of a body of water which had congregated on the Lamb Tavern Road and Broad-street. The flow of water was very powerful, carrying trees, lumber, and, in some cases, even houses, with it. Its track, which covered an area of five squares, is marked by complete devastation of property. The water was nine feet deep.

BEADLE DELANEY, of ADAMSON's glue factory sustained a damage of $10,000; MILLER & HIRSECK's glue and curled hair factory, $10,000; FOREPAUGH's tannery, $10,000. The factory of CORNELIUS & BAKER was badly damaged, also the labaratory of WYETH & BROTHERS. Five persons were drowned. Considerable damage was also caused by the overflow of the Schuylkill and other streams, and injury to the Water Mills.

There was great damage to property also in Frankfort, and by the overflowing of the creeks a number of bridges were carried away.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EDINBURGH OFF CAPE RACE.

Arrival of Garibaldi at Spezzia.

The Rebel Pirate "290" to Prey on Northern Commerce.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, 3d inst., *via* Queenstown, Thursday, 4th, passed this point, *en route* to New-York, at 8 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht.

The *Edinburgh* has 260 steerage and 100 cabin passengers. She reports passing the steamship *Scotia*, from New-York for Liverpool, 15 miles east of Tastnet, on the evening of the 4th.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

Steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Spezzia. His wounds were in a favorable condition. Nothing had been done as to his final disposal.

The new rebel pirate steamer, "290," had received a heavy armament at sea, and will cruise and attack Northern commerce.

ENGLAND.

The rebel pirate steamer, No. 290 is reported to have received from the steamer *Bahama*, off the Western Isles, iron plates, munitions of war, &c., to enable her to intercept Northern vessels as they approach the coast, and in the absence of any port to get into, to take and destroy all ships and cargoes. She is commanded by the pirate SEMMES, late of the *Sumter*, and is now called the *Alabama*.

The Liverpool *Telegraph*, on the authority of a pilot, gives a circumstantial account of a desperate naval engagement on the night of the 20th between two vessels, supposed to be Federal and rebel, 250 miles south of Holyhead. The *Mercury* asserts that the story is destitute of truth, and is probably founded on gun-practice between two British war vessels.

A report prevailed that THURLOW WEED is charged with an important mission to the British Government.

The London journals, generally, take a very gloomy view of American affairs for the National Government. The *Post* says the North must either do as England did in 1783, or imitate Russia in her government of Poland. The *Daily News* argues that it is absolutely essential that the South should be compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the North and submit to the terms that the North may dictate.

The *Times* and *Daily News* criticise Mr. LINCOLN's address to the negroes relative to emancipation.

PEARSON HALL, a ship-owner, who has been active in running the American blockade, has suspended payment, in consequence of difficulties in realizing returns from the "chivalry."

Queen VICTORIA has gone to Germany.

FRANCE.

The French Government have ordered their forces to undertake no operations in the interior of Mexico until the middle of October.

The Paris Bourse had advanced considerably, under the news of the capture of GARIBALDI, but relapsed again to 69f. 65c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The details of GARIBALDI'S capture say that he was wounded in the thigh and foot by a bayonet, his retreat cut off, and unconditional surrender inevitable. The resistance, nevertheless, was desperate. He has arrived at Spezzia. It is reported that his wounds are not dangerous, and are progressing favorably. It is presumed he will be tried and sentenced, but pardoned on account of past services. One rumor says the government contemplates sending him to America.

Popular demonstrations in favor of GARIBALDI had occurred in several places, but had been put down.

The newspapers, generally, think the event must hasten the solution of the Roman question, and cause the French to withdraw from Rome.

The blockade of Sicily has been raised and the state of seige removed.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday.

Italian affairs remain unchanged.

The London Peace Society has issued an address urging the Americans to make peace.

Commercial News by the Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 3.

Sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market continued excited, and prices had advanced 2d.@3d. since Friday, closing more quiet.

The Manchester market was excited, and Goods and Yarns were advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market had a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO, and others, report: FLOUR has a downward tendency, with a partial decline of 3d.@6d. ℔ bbl. WHEAT dull and declined 6d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; White Western, 11s. @11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. CORN downward and declined 3d.@6d. ℔ quarter; Mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market rules dull. Messrs. BIGLUND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: BEEF dull. PORK very dull. BACON quiet, with a partial decline of 6d. LARD quiet. TALLOW inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. ROSIN, advancing; Common, 28s. 6d.@29s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 125s. SUGAR, firmer. COFFEE, quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat irregular, and declined 4s. ℔ quarter. Flour dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea heavy. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 48s. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed at 93⅜@93⅝ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Shares 50½@49½ discount; Erie Railroad 31@32.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were only 6,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and nominal, with a slight decline on all qualities.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer and prices are unchanged. The weather is wet.

PROVISIONS—The market is downward and inactive.

LONDON, Thursday—Consols closed at 93¾@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were Erie Railway 31½@32½; Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount.

[Advertisement.]

PROCLAMATION TO THE LADIES.—Mme. DEMOREST's $5 running-stitch sewing-machine, on a very simple and entirely new principle, the acknowledged representative of human ingenuity, and embodiment of practical utility with great simplicity of construction, uses a common needle, always ready for operation, and will last a lifetime—a real practical gem for the million. Sent, with full instructions, by express, on receipt of the amount, or may be collected on delivery. May be seen in operation at No. 473 Broadway. Every mother and lady in the country should have one.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

MCCLELLAN again as Commander-in-Chief was all the talk on Thursday, and no doubt many would have been as delighted as if they had had one of KNOX's best Hats. Excitement is all very well; but for a steady, substantial and reliable demand, give us KNOX's Hat Establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM will be the centre of attraction this afternoon. That new and popular play, "Claude Marcel; or, the Idiot of Tarbes," is produced at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and the beautiful colored fish are visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Anna, from Havana—J. W. Wilsie, J. H. Harward, R. Morero.
In schr. Dolphin, from Savanilla—T. McLean, J. W Lindsay, G. W. Griffen, L. Turner.
In brig Nantasket, from Manzanilla—Mr. Sartrustidg and lady.
In brig Yankee Blade, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Disley and child, G. Shephard.
In bark Lamplighter, from Palermo—Miss Delia Payne.
In brig Victory, from Point Petre—L. N. Dubois.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 38 | Sun sets.... 6 14 | Moon rises... 8 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10 40 | Gov. Island.11 29 | Hell Gate....12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, G. H. Cooper commander, Port Royal 4 ds.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Margaret, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Brigg.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Eliza, (of Boston,) Kemmerling, Calcutta 156 ds. Has had very heavy weather to the eastward of Cape of Good Hope; sprung foremast, and put into Algoa Bay to fish it. Has lost 2 men by the dysentery, and had one killed by falling from aloft. The E. has a cargo of linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool July 29, with coal and 33 passengers to John A. McGaw. Has had westerly winds, mostly light, the whole passage. Aug. 5, off Mine Head, split the mainsail, and while unbending it, Thos. Lee, a seaman, of New-York, fell from the yard overboard and was lost; it blowing heavy from S. W., with a blinding rain, could not save him.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. Aug. 20, lat. 46 36, lon. 45 26, passed a large ship bound east, with a red ball in her fore topsail. Sept. 8, spoke Nantucket light-ship—all well. The S. had very heavy westerly gales to the Banks.

Ship Elizabeth, (Br., of Dundee,) Samson, Shanghai April 16; passed Anjier May 22, Cape of Good Hope June 9, St. Helena July 29, with tea to order.

U. S. storeship National Guard, W. Lee Hays commander, Key West 7th inst.

Ship Rangoon, (new, 1,150 tons,) Boyd, Newburyport 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Grand Canaria, (Span.,) Arosana, Havana 11 ds. in ballast to order. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Nicolina, (Aus.,) Paicurich, Cork 40 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Mariner, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Payne, Palermo July 22, and the Rock Aug. 11, with fruit to master.

Bark Lucy & Paul, Sacks, Rotterdam 71 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Levanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S., Crosley, Newry 42 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Semke, Bremen Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Bark Anna, Tuthill, Havana 11 ds., sugar to master.

Bark Afton, Ireland, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Barkentine Mary Lucretia, Powers, Menton Aug. 10, and the Rock 11th, with fruit and lead to T. R. Maxwell.

Brig Anna Jones, (Br., of Plymouth, E.,) Jarvis, Plymouth, E., 56 ds., with China clay to order. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales all the passage; has lost main-boom.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Porto Cabello Aug. 23, and Bonaire 27th, with salt to Rising & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Matron, (of Newport,) Taylor, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Sld. in co. with schr. Segune, for New-York.

Brig Tyro, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Long Island, Bah., Aug. 31, with salt to J. F. Whitney. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Nantasket, (of Boston,) Sawyer, Manzanilla 19 ds., with palm leaf, &c., to Owen & Carnegie. Left brig Marietta, just arr.

Brig Victory, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Point Petre Aug. 5, and East Harbor 26th, with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, New Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Fashion, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Naguabo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Handy, (of Goldsboro,) Handy, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig John Pierce, (of Newport, R. I.,) Norton, Sagua Aug. 30, with sugar to master.

Brig Black Hawk, (of Harrington,) Grace, Cienfuegos Aug. 21, with sugar to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig Henry M. Hine, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Kennebunk, for Baltimore, in ballast.

Brig Hudson, Waterman, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Mary E. Pierce, Chase, Hyannis 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to master. 3d inst., off Havana, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Miama, on a cruise.

Schr. Albion, (Swed.,) Udderberg, Tobasco 38 ds., with mahogany, bound to Liverpool; put into this port short of water and provisions.

Schr. Dolphin, (Br., of Arichat,) Taylor, Savanilla Aug. 22, with hides, &c., to F. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of Calais,) Haggerty, Miragoane Aug. 27, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Jessup, Havana Aug. 30, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane Aug. 27, bark America, for Philadelphia in 10 ds.; schrs. Benj. Willis, for New-York in 3 ds.; Hanover, for Boston in 4 ds.

At Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 27, Br. brig Lady Chapman, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Sagua Aug. 30, brigs Vesta, for New-York in 5 ds.; S. P. Brown, for do. in 3 ds.; Isle, for do. in 5 ds.

[PER EDINBURGH.]

Arrived from New-York—Morning Star, at Dublin; Evadne, Waterford; Muresborke, War Hawk, Algoa, at Falmouth; Maria Olille, and Compeer, at Deal; George Compreise, Great Western, Somersetshire, Universe, Ellwood Walter, Maduress, E. S. Flora, and Lawrence, at Liverpool; Sarah Ann, Lina, Danny, Symerter, Herenia, Sarah Mandella, at Queenstown; Liffy, at Belfast.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Western Ocean, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Isabella, at Helvoet; Isabella D. Jones, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Buenos Ayres—Beverly, at Queenstown.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

STARTLING ROMANCE.
THE SCARLET FLOWER,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH
seems to have
ENCHANTED THE READERS
of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
The demand for the
OPENING CHAPTERS
has literally
EXHAUSTED ALL THE EDITIONS
of the
GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL
in which they have appeared.

To satisfy the still unappeased appetite of the public, the publishers of the SUNDAY MERCURY have prepared a careful and comprehensive digest of the
FIVE OPENING CHAPTERS,
which, together with a NEW INSTALLMENT of the story, will be presented in their paper of TO-MORROW. The plot of this moving and marvelous Romance unfolds magnificently, and the interest grows deeper and deeper at every stage of its development. But it is not alone in the department of FICTION that the Sunday Mercury excels. The
REALITIES OF THE DAY
are set forth in its columns by a corps of
REPORTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
that as regards number, intelligence and means of obtaining the
EARLIEST AND MOST VALID NEWS,
has no rival among the staffs attached to the leading newspapers of New-York. The proof of this statement is to be found in the
COLUMNS OF EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE,
which its varied pages every week afford. Its
SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
up to
FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING
Regularly contain veritable information from the
SEAT OF WAR,
not to be found in any other public print published on that day. Hence its success—a success without a parallel in newspaper history in this country.
MULTIPLY BY TWO
the COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, and you will then have about the number of copies of the SUNDAY MERCURY actually sold on Sunday last. If any Sunday cotemporary will join issue with the proprietors of the leading Sunday newspaper on this question, they will be happy to put the matter to the test of comparison, and give the widest possible publicity to the result for the benefit of advertisers and the satisfaction of the reading public.

THE REBEL INVASION
OF
NORTHERN TERRITORY.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW
Will contain the dispatches received in Washington from the headquarters of
OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND,
and from all other points where
DANGER IS APPREHENDED,
Up to 4 o'clock on Sunday Morning. Bear in mind also that the
SPECIAL TELEGRAMS
To the SUNDAY MERCURY, (outside of the news transmitted by the agents of the Associated Press,) may be again, as they have already been in many important instances,
IN ADVANCE
Of information from all other sources. It is well understood that
A BATTLE IS IMMINENT
On the Upper Potomac, and should news of such an event arrive before daylight to-morrow it will appear in the
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
Which now enjoys a circulation equal to double the united issues of all the other Sunday papers.

THE CONSCRIPTION.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW
Will contain a budget of the latest and most interesting intelligence as to
THE ENLISTMENTS,
THE ENROLLMENTS,
and
THE DRAFT,
In New-York, Brooklyn, the State, and the country at large.
The tables, &c., will show the precise number of men who have volunteered
UNDER BOTH CALLS.
Also, the number to be selected by lot at the approaching draft, and the proportion which the number required bears to the number enrolled in every city, county and district. By this means every man liable to military duty will be able to ascertain his chance in the great military lottery. The former tables in the SUNDAY MERCURY furnished the whole daily Press with data which some of them have ever since been quoting. The information in to-morrow's paper will be still more full and complete. It is by this sort of enterprise that the SUNDAY MERCURY has obtained a circulation equal to double the combined issues of all the other Sunday Newspapers.

"SPARKLING AND BRIGHT!"
THE HUMOR OF THE DAY.
ORPHEUS C. KERR'S SARCASMS—JOKES BY A BORDER STATE "CONSERVATIVE"—THE CRY OF THE CONTRABANDS—GOSSIP FROM UTAH—THE "WHITE MAN," and other richly humorous and seriously satirical things shine in the famous "Sunday Table Talk" of to-morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY,
to which the whole public, "without distinction of age or sex," are referred.
Perhaps the Great Sunday Journal of New-York never offered its hundred thousand readers a more piquant and exhilarating array of laughables than constitute its quota for to-morrow.
ORPHEUS C. KERR
is in a particularly rollicking mood this week, and after drawing upon his countless memories of "the Sixth Ward, my boy," for a parallel to the present "calmness" of Washington, and giving a fresh instance of Captain William Brown's proverbial wisdom, he distinctly sets forth the National Military plan for bagging the Southern Confederacy, in a lucid and encouraging manner.
THE "WHITE MAN," is an article of particular interest to all who have a pride in their complexion, and presents a powerful argument in favor of a white face. Read it, white men!
THE CRY OF THE CONTRABANDS, is a capital specimen of witty political verse, its sentiments being those of some well-meaning but rather arbitrary reasoners.
Next come the JOKES OF A BORDER STATE "CONSERVATIVE," which are bound to tickle the believers in all creeds, as they are spicy, without having the partisan tint.
The HAPPY LAND OF UTAH will be pleasantly represented in the "Table Talk" by a genial and gossipy epistle from a sojourner there.
In A SONG FOR THE UNSUNG, the public will find a poem upon just the last subject selected by poets, though it is a subject eminently worthy the finest inspiration of the muse.
To read these inimitable lucubrations, as well as a choice variety of elegant stories, entertaining miscellany and unrivaled selections, the public have only to buy, for to-morrow morning's breakfast table,
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
which, besides being a journal of literary recreation, is also celebrated all over the country for the extent and reliability of its
WAR NEWS,
the latter including all the dispatches to the "Associated Press," up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, in addition to special telegraphic correspondence from all points of interest, and letters from all the principal camps in the country.
Those who take the SUNDAY MERCURY need take no other paper on Sunday morning, as its columns present the latest intelligence, both of National and Local affairs, and its vast fund of literary matter includes things to suit all reputable tastes. Its circulation is greater, by several thousands, than that of all the other Sunday papers of the City combined; a fact clearly demonstrating the estimation in which it is held by the people.

A BUSINESS TALK
with
BUSINESS MEN.
It is mathematically clear that the value of an advertisement to the advertiser is in exact proportion to the publicity it obtains. If he pays a certain sum to have it placed before a thousand pairs of eyes, he will be willing, of course, to pay a larger sum to place it before two thousand, ten thousand, or a hundred thousand pairs. Now
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
publishes and circulates every Sunday about double the number of papers issued by all of its cotemporaries of the Sunday Newspaper Press. It would be an insult to the understandings of mercantile men to suppose that they do not appreciate the advantage of communicating with the world of buyers through such a medium; and, in order that they may convince themselves that the SUNDAY MERCURY *has* the circulation it claims, the proprietors offer free access to their books, their press-room, and to every other source of information they possess, to all who feel inclined to ascertain the facts, beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil. Economy—especially in these times—renders it incumbent upon the business man to give his advertisements a wide publicity at as moderate a cost as possible. This he does *not* do when he pays the prices, or nearly the prices charged by the SUNDAY MERCURY, to obscure sheets with less than a tithe of its circulation. This he *does* do when he talks to the world through the business columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EDINBURGH OFF CAPE RACE.

Arrival of Garibaldi at Spezzia.

The Rebel Pirate "290" to Prey on Northern Commerce.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, 3d inst., *via* Queenstown, Thursday, 4th, passed this point, *en route* to New-York, at 8 o'clock this evening, and was boarded by the news yacht.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st.

Steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Spezzia. His wounds were in a favorable condition. Nothing had been done as to his final disposal.

The new rebel pirate steamer, "290," had received a heavy armament at sea, and will cruise and attack Northern commerce.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday.

Italian affairs remain unchanged.

The London Peace Society has issued an address urging the Ameribans to make peace.

Commercial News by the Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SEPT. 3.

Sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market continued excited, and prices had advanced 2d.@3d. since Friday, closing more quiet.

The Manchester market was excited, and Goods and Yarns were advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market had a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR has a downward tendency, with a partial decline of 3d.@6d. ₱ bbl. WHEAT dull and declined 6d. ₱ cental; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 6d.@10s. 8d.; White Western, 11s. @11s. 6d.; White Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s. CORN downward and declined 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market rules dull. Messrs. BIGLUND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: BEEF dull. PORK very dull. BACON quiet, with a partial decline of 6d. LARD quiet. TALLOW inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. ROSIN, advancing; Common, 28s. 6d.@29s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 125s. SUGAR, firmer. COFFEE, quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat irregular, and declined 4s. ₱ quarter. Flour dull, and declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. Sugar firm. Coffee buoyant. Tea heavy. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 48s. Linseed Oil steady, at 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Shares 50⅜@49½ discount; Erie Railroad 31@32.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were only 6,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and nominal, with a slight decline on all qualities.

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THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rumors of a Coming Movement—Gen. Rosecrans at Iuka—The Position of Gen Buell—Contraction of Our Lines—The Enemy at Guntown, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACINTO, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

The bulk of the great Army of the West is still inactive, although rumors have been circulating around the various headquarters to the effect that a movement of some kind was on the tapis. Brig.-Gen. ROSECRANS has moved forward to Iuka, and the main share of his force will act as a support to BUELL, whose position has been supposed to be precarious, as the enemy has made several attempts to turn his flank and cut off his supplies by Railroad.

From the position of the army of the Missouri, the country, and along the different railroads, they have had a large amount of territory to guard and keep under subjection. The several army corps have been spread out like a fan along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Ripley in the southwest, and thence eastwardly to Iuka. A contraction of the lines is now taking place, and we shall soon be on footing to resume offensive operations.

We are now threatened with a new military chieftain by the name of ARMSTRONG, who, if possible, is more of a fanatic than HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The former advises his soldiers to commit every species of outrage; to murder, to plunder, to pillage, to rob on the highways and when in battle to show the Nationals no quarter. He is inflicting the most atrocious injuries upon the citizens of the State, and they are coming within our lines by hundreds to seek that protection, which, under the laws of the model Confederacy, is denied them. The most of these families are in a state of the greatest destitution and wretchedness, having been robbed by the land pirates of everything.

Yesterday a scouting party of the Second Iowa Cavalry made a reconnoissance toward Guntown, and found the enemy's pickets stationed at the latter place. From the reports of deserters and others the enemy number from 25,000 to 30,000, and are under the command of Gen. PRICE, of Missouri fame. They are but poorly supplied with arms, and experience much difficulty in obtaining proper supplies of food and clothing.

The weather has now abated somewhat in heat, and the people of the North may look for stirring scenes in the old Mississippi State shortly. The different divisions are under marching orders, and the men are in the best of spirits. The health of the troops is remarkably good. C. R.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The South Carolina.

A letter has been received in Boston from an officer of this vessel, which states that she had arrived at Port Royal, Aug. 31, coaled, and sailed for the vicinity of Charleston—all well. From this it would appear that the vessel is safe. A schooner arrived at this port on Thursday also, and reports having spoken the *South Carolina, two days after* the date on which the Boston paper said she was lost. It is almost certain, as we anticipated, that this *canard* is of a piece with those which reported the *Congress* and *Seminole* lost.

There have been eight promotions by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct, &c., during the present war. The names of the officers promoted are:

Col. H. BROWN, Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallantry and good conduct at Fort Pickens, Nov. 22 and 23, 1861.

Lieut. W. G. MERRILL, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Yorktown, April 26, 1862.

Col. W. W. MORRIS, Second Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for meritorious service; to date from June 9, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. G. V. SUMNER, U. S. A., to be Major-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Col. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Col. E. D. KEYES, Eleventh Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Col. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickahominy, June 27, 1862.

Col. W. B. FRANKLIN, Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Richmond, June 30, 1862.

A short time since, the sloop *Joe Miller*, known as a fast sailing vessel, was chartered by the Revenue officers, and placed under command of Lieut. D. D. TOMPKINS, of the Revenue steamer *Reliance*, Capt. McGOWAN. While cruising about Tangier Sound and the Chesapeake Bay, Lieut. TOMPKINS captured a large schooner-rigged vessel, having no name, with suspicious persons on board. The craft was taken possession of, and the prisoners held for examination at Baltimore.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Boston yesterday, from Fortress Monroe. She is to fill up with provisions and stores, and return.

Preparations are making at Boston to commence the new iron-clad battery ordered some time since by the Navy Department. The following are the dimensions of the vessel: Length, 240 feet; width, 53 feet; depth, 13½ feet; draught of water, 12 feet; measurement, 1,300 tons. The ship will be pushed ahead vigorously, and be finished before cold weather comes.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, the originator of the famous Paraguay difficulty, sailed from Philadelphia yesterday with sealed orders. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and shows no marks of the balls put through by the gunners of the Itapira forts.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDERS.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

Circulars from the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Regulations Concerning Internal and Coastwise Commercial Intercourse.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

In pursuance of law, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, entitled, "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and other purposes," and an Act supplementary thereto, approved May 20, 1862, and for the purpose of preventing the conveyance of arms, munitions of war, and other supplies to persons in insurrection against the United States, the following regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States and sections are prescribed.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

I. No goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever may be the ostensible destination thereof, shall be transported to any place now under control of insurgents, nor to any place on the south side of the Potomac River; nor to any place on the north side of the Potomac, and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad; nor to any place on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake; nor to any place on the south side of the Ohio River below Wheeling, except Louisville; nor to any place on the west side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Des Moines, except St. Louis, without a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department; and the special agents of this Department may temporarily extend these restrictions to such other places in their respective districts, and make such local rules to be observed therein, as may from time to time become necessary—promptly reporting their action to the Secretary of the Treasury, for his sanction or disapproval.

II. All transporiation of coin or bullion to any State or section heretofore declared to be in insurrection, is absolutely prohibited, except for military purposes and under military orders, or under the special license of the Secretary of the Treasury. And no payment of gold or silver shall be made for cotton or other merchandise within any such State or section, and all cotton or other merchandise purchased or paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, shall be forfeited to the United States.

III. No clearance or permit whatsoever will be granted for any shipment to any post, place or section, affected by the existing blockade, except for military purposes, and upon the certificate and request of the Department of War or the Department of the Navy.

IV. All applications for permits to transport or trade under these regulations, shall state the character and value of the merchandise to be transported, the consignee and destination thereof, with the route of transportation and the number and description of the packages, with the marks thereon.

V. Every applicant for such permits shall present with his application the original invoices of the goods, wares, and merchandise to be transported, and shall make and file with the officer granting the permit an affidavit that the guaranties, descriptions, and values are correctly stated in said invoices, true copies of which shall be annexed to and filed with the affidavit; and that the packages contain nothing except as stated in the invoices; that the merchandise so permitted shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, in violation of the terms of the permit; and that neither the permit so granted, nor the merchandise to be transported, shall be so used or disposed of by him, or by his authority, connivance or assent, as in any way to give aid, comfort, information or encouragement, to persons in insurrection against the United States. And furthermore, that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and will in all things so deport himself.

VI. No permit wil be granted to ship goods, wares or merchandise *to* States or parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, or to places under insurrectionary control, or occupied by the military forces of the United States, except to persons residing or doing business therein, whose loyalty and good faith shall be certified by an officer of the Government, or other person duly authorized to make such certificate, or by a duly appointed Board of Trade therein, by whose approval and permission only the same shall be unloaded or disposed of. And no permit shall be granted to ship merchandise *from* any such State or part of a State in violation of any order restricting shipments therefrom, made for military purposes by the commandant of the Department from which such shipment is to be made.

VII. Collectors or Surveyors of Customs, before granting clearances or permits, may require bond, with reasonable surety, in such cases as they shall think necessary to protect the public interests, conditioned that there shall be no violation of the terms or spirit of the clearance or permit, or of the averments of the affidavit upon which the same is granted.

VIII. No permit shall be granted to ship intoxicating drinks or other thing prohibited by the military authorities into territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, except upon the written request of the commandant of the *Department* in which such territory is embraced, or some person duly authorized by him to make such request.

IX. In order to defray the expenses under these regulations, a fee of twenty cents will be charged for each permit granted; and shipments permitted to and from States heretofore declared to be in insurrection shall, in addition thereto, be charged with the following fees, viz.: Five cents on each one hundred dollars over three hundred dollars on all shipments to such States or sections; fifty cents on each one thousand pounds of cotton, and twenty-five cents on each one thousand pounds of sugar permitted from such State.

X. No vessel, boat or vehicle used for transportation upon or south of the Potomac River, or north of the Potomac and south of the Washington and Annapolis Railroad, or to the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, or southwardly on or from the Ohio River below Wheeling, or westwardly or southwardly on or from the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Des Moines, shall receive on board any goods, wares or merchandise, destined to any place, commercial intercourse with which now is or hereafter may be restricted as aforesaid, unless the same be accompanied with a permit of a duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department, except as hereinafter provided for in Regulation No. XIV.

XI. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation from Eastern cities, or elsewhere in the loyal States, shall carry goods, wares or merchandise into any place, section or State restricted as aforesaid, without the permit of the duly authorized officer of the Customs, application for which permit may be made to such authorized officer near the point of destination as may suit the convenience of the shipper.

XII. No vessel, boat or other vehicle used for transportation shall put off any goods, wares, or merchandise, at any place other than that named in the permit as the place of destination.

XIII. Before any boat or vessel running on any of the western waters south of Louisville or St. Louis, or other waters within or adjacent to any State or section, commercial intercourse with which now is or may hereafter be restricted as aforesaid, shall depart from any port where there is a collector or surveyor of customs, there shall be exhibited to the collector or surveyor, or such other officer as may be authorized to act in his stead, a true manifest of its entire cargo, and a clearance obtained to proceed on its voyage; and when freights are received on board at a place where there is no collector or surveyor, as hereinafter provided in regulation XIV., then the same exhibit shall be made, and clearance obtained at the first port to be passed where there is such an officer, and such vessel or boat shall be reported, and the manifest of its cargo exhibited to the collector or surveyor of every port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer; but no new clearance shall be necessary, unless additional freights shall have been taken on board after the last clearance. Immediately on arriving at the port of final destination, and before discharging any part of its cargo, the manifest shall be exhibited to the surveyor of such port, or other officer authorized to act in his stead, whose approval for landing the cargo shall be indorsed on the manifest before any part thereof shall be discharged; and the clearance and shipping permits of all such vessels and boats shall be exhibited to the officer in command of any naval vessel or military post whenever such officer may require it.

XIV. To facilitate trade and guard against improper transportation, "aids to the revenue" will be appointed from time to time on cars, vessels and boats, when desired by owners, agents or masters thereof, which aids will have free carriage on the respective cars, vessels and boats on which they are placed, and will allow proper way freights to be taken on board without permit, keeping a statement thereof and reporting the same to the Collector or Surveyor of the first port to be passed on the trip where there is such an officer, from whom a permit therefor must be obtained or the goods returned under his direction. No permit will be granted for transportation into any insurrectionary State or district except on cars, vessels and boats carrying such aids.

XV. All vessels, boats and other vehicles used for transportation, violating any of the above regulations, and all goods, wares and merchandise shipped and transported in violation thereof, will be forfeited to the United States. If any false statement be made, or deception practiced in obtaining a permit, such permit and all others connected therewith, or affected thereby, will be absolutely void, and all merchandise shipped thereunder shall be forfeited to the United States. In all cases of forfeiture, as aforesaid, immediate seizure will be made, and proceedings instituted promptly for condemnation. The attention of all officers of the Government, common carriers and shippers, consignees, owners, masters, agents, drivers, and other persons connected with the transportation of merchandise or trading therein is particularly directed to the acts of July 13, 1861, and May 20, 1862, above referred to.

XVI. All army supplies transported under military orders are excepted from the above regulations. But this exception does not extend to sutlers' goods or others designated for sale at military posts or camps.

XVII. When any officer of the Customs shall find in his district any goods, wares or merchandise, which, in his opinion, are in danger of being transported to insurgents, he may, if he thinks it expedient, require the owner or holders thereof to give reasonable security that they shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid and encouragement to the insurgents.

If the required security be not given, such officer shall promptly state the fact to the United States Marshal for the District within which such goods are situated, or, if beyond the jurisdiction of a United States Marshal, then to the commandant of the nearest military post, whose duty it shall be to take possession thereof, and hold them for safe keeping, reporting the facts promptly to the Secretary of the Treasury, and awaiting instructions.

XVIII. Where ports heretofore blockaded are opened by the proclamation of the President, licenses will be granted by United States Consuls, on application by the proper parties, to vessels clearing from foreign ports to the ports so opened, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessel so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from said ports, which license shall be shown to the Collector of the port to which the vessel is bound, and, if required, to any officers in charge of the blockade. And on leaving any port so opened, the vessel must have a clearance from the Collector, according to law, showing no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from entering the United States for any purpose during the war.

XIX. United States vessels clearing from domestic ports to any of the ports so opened, will apply to the Custom-house officers of the proper ports, in the usual manner, for licenses or clearances, under the regulations heretofore established.

CIRCULAR FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of all officers and others connected with the army of the United States, is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862.

I. Commandants of departments, districts, and posts, will tender all such military aid as may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof, to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done, without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade, or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise, conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any territory occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military plans or movements therein. But in cases of the violations of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested, and the facts promptly reported to the commandant of the Department for orders.

III. No officer of the army, or other person connected therewith, will seize cotton or other property of individuals, unless exposed to destruction by the enemy, or needed for military purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases of seizure, the same shall be promptly reported to the commandant of the Department wherein they are made, for his orders therein.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 28, 1862.

The attention of naval officers is called to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, or sections, dated Aug. 28, 1862:

I. Commanders of naval vessels will render such aid as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of said regulations, and enforcing observance thereof to the extent directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so far as can possibly be done without danger to the operations or safety of their respective commands.

II. There will be no interference with trade in or shipments of cotton, or other merchandise conducted in pursuance of said regulations within any of the waters controlled by the naval forces of the United States, unless absolutely necessary to the successful execution of military or naval plans or movements. But in cases of the violation of the conditions of any clearance or permit granted under said regulations, and in cases of unlawful traffic, the guilty party or parties will be arrested and the facts promptly reported.

III. No officer of the navy will seize cotton or other property of individuals within the territory opened to traffic, and subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless the same is exposed to destruction by the enemy or needed for naval purposes, or for confiscation under the act of Congress; and in all such cases the fact, with all attendant circumstances, shall be promptly reported to the Department.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary.

FLOOD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 12.

The heavy rains this morning caused an overflow in the Twenty-first Ward, which extended to the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards, doing an immense amount of damage, some estimating the loss at $1,000,000. The flood was caused either by a defective culvert, or the overflow of a body of water which had congregated on the Lamb Tavern Road and Broad-street. The flow of water was very powerful, carrying trees, lumber, and, in some cases, even houses, with it. Its track, which covered an area of five squares, is marked by complete devastation of property. The water was nine feet deep.

BEADLE DELANEY, of ADAMSON's glue factory sustained a damage of $10,000; MILLER & HIRSECK's glue and curled hair factory, $10,000; FOREPAUGH's tannery, $10,000. The factory of CORNELIUS & BAKER was badly damaged, also the labaratory of WYETH & BROTHERS. Five persons were drowned. Considerable damage was also caused by the overflow of the Schuylkill and other streams, and injury to the Water Mills.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.—During the past three weeks, 280 men have been enlisted for this sterling regiment, and to-day another detachment will be sent off. Their ranks are greatly thinned, and were it not for the new recruits, would number not much more than 200 fighting men. Exertions are making to fill it up to the maximum standard. The Third Ward, on Thursday night, appropriated $1,000 toward this object, and a number of prominent men have taken the matter in hand to push the good work along. The recruiting-office is open daily at the City Armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets.

CONK's SECOND SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—This Regiment left on Thursday with 790 men, bounties having been paid to 1,070. Yesterday 85 men reported themselves to Lieut. WILSON, at headquarters, corner of Nassau-street and Hudson-avenue, not having been aware that the Regiment was to leave. They had mostly been to Coney Island and Sheep's Head Bay, disbursing their bounty money, and were anxious to rejoin their comrades. They were sent to the steamer *Daniel Webster*, still lying in the stream with the regiment on board. All who report at headquarters to-day will be exempted from the stigma of deserters.

BOUNTIES TO RECRUITS.—The Third Ward War Committee have decided to pay $1,000 to the first one hundred men who enlist in the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment—the same amount to the first one hundred in the Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, the same to the first one hundred in Col. JOURDAN's Regiment, and the same amount will be added to the bounty fund of the Third Senatorial Regiment.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth Regiment Militia were mustered out of the service at the City Armory yesterday morning. The parade and review which was to have taken place on Fort Greene Park, was postponed indefinitely on account of the unpleasant State of the weather.

[Advertisement.]

PROCLAMATION TO THE LADIES.—Mme. DEMOREST's $5 running-stitch sewing-machine, on a very simple and entirely new principle, the acknowledged representative of human ingenuity, and embodiment of practical utility with great simplicity of construction, uses a common needle, always ready for operation, and will last a lifetime—a real practical gem for the million. Sent, with full instructions, by express, on receipt of the amount, or may be collected on delivery. May be seen in operation at No. 473 Broadway. Every mother and lady in the country should have one.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

McCLELLAN again as Commander-in-Chief was all the talk on Thursday, and no doubt many would have been as delighted as if they had had one of KNOX's best Hats. Excitement is all very well; but for a steady, substantial and reliable demand, give us KNOX's Hat Establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM's MUSEUM will be the centre of attraction this afternoon. That new and popular play, "Claude Marcel; or, the Idiot of Tarbes," is produced at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and the beautiful colored fish are visible at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Anna, from Havana—J. W. Wilsie, J. H. Harward, R. Morero.

In schr. Dolphin, from Savanilla—T. McLean, J. W. Lindsay, G. W. Griffen, L. Turner.

In brig Nantasket, from Manzanilla—Mr. Sartrustidg and lady.

In brig Yankee Blade, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Disley and child, G. Shephard.

In bark Lamplighter, from Palermo—Miss Delia Payne.

In brig Victory, from Point Petre—L. N. Dubois.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 38	Sun sets	6 14	Moon rises	8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 40	Gov. Island	11 29	Hell Gate	12 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Barks Friedchen, (Pruss.,) Sohr, Bristol, E., Wm. Salem & Co.; Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton, Belfast, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Stampede, Lewis, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Hecuba, (Br.,) Parow, Cork, P. Seymour Kenway; Louisa Bosselman, (Meckl.,) Voss, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Winslow, Davis, Jersey, E., Miller & Houghton; Rosa, (Ital.,) Calcagno, St. Thomas, Aymar & Co.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; A. Smithers, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Jago, Brett, Son & Co.; Antoinette, (Span.,) Esteyn, Cadiz, Ysnaga, Del Valle & Co.

Schr. Abby Gale, Kendall, Boston, M. Briggs & Co.; Onivaro, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Le Preaux, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Telegraph, (Br.,) Curry, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; S. B. Myers, Cobb, Port Royal; Emily, Bates, Hartford, H. L. Rackett; Medad Platt, Kerwan, New-Haven, H. L. Rackett; Artist, Forrester, Providence, S. Kenny; Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourn, Nassau, master; J. R. Franklin, Clayton, Philadelphia, F. G. Benton & Sons; Martha S. K. Thorne, Greenwood, Point-a-Petre, B. F. Small & Co.

Sloop Moth, Bliven, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. gunboat Massachusetts, G. H. Cooper commander, Port Royal 4 ds.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Margaret, ———, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Brigg.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Oneida, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Eliza, (of Boston,) Kemmerling, Calcutta 156 ds. Has had very heavy weather to the eastward of Cape of Good Hope; sprung foremast, and put into Algoa Bay to fish it. Has lost 2 men by the dysentery, and had one killed by falling from aloft. The E. has a cargo of linseed, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool July 29, with coal and 33 passengers to John A. McGaw. Has had westerly winds, mostly light, the whole passage. Aug. 5, off Mine Head, split the mainsail, and while unbending it, Thos. Lee, a seaman, of New-York, fell from the yard overboard and was lost; it blowing heavy from S. W., with a blinding rain, could not save him.

Ship Sardinia, Pendleton, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephews. Aug. 20, lat. 46 36, lon. 45 26, passed a large ship bound east, with a red ball in her fore topsail. Sept. 8, spoke Nantucket light-ship—all well. The S. had very heavy westerly gales to the Banks.

Ship Elizabeth, (Br., of Dundee,) Samson, Shanghai April 16; passed Anjier May 22, Cape of Good Hope June 9, St. Helena July 29, with tea to order.

U. S. storeship National Guard, W. Lee Hays commander, Key West 7th inst.

Ship Rangoon, (new, 1,160 tons,) Boyd, Newburyport 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Success, Chase, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Grand Canaria, (Span.,) Arozena, Havana 11 ds. in ballast to order. Is at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Nicolina, (Aus.,) Paicurich, Cork 40 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Mariner, Havre Aug. 2, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lamplighter, (of Boston,) Payne, Palermo July 22, and the Rock Aug. 11, with fruit to master.

Bark Lucy & Paul, Seeks, Rotterdam 71 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Levanter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosley, Newry 42 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Semke, Bremen Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling.

Bark Anna, Tuthill, Havana 11 ds., sugar to master.

Bark Afton, Ireland, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Barkentine Mary Lucretia, Powers, Menton Aug. 10, and the Rock 11th, with fruit and lead to T. R. Maxwell.

Brig Anna Jones, (Br., of Plymouth, E.,) Jarvis, Plymouth, E., 56 ds., with China clay to order. Has had strong N. W. and S. W. gales all the passage; has lost main-boom.

Brig Harvest Queen, (Br., of Bermuda,) Hollis, Porto Cabello Aug. 23, and Bonaire 27th, with salt to Rising & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Matron, (of Newport,) Taylor, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Sld. in co. with schr. Segune, for New-York.

Brig Tyro, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Davison, Long Island, Bah., Aug. 31, with salt to J. F. Whitney. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Nantasket, (of Boston,) Sawyer, Manzanilla 19 ds., with palm leaf, &c., to Owen & Carnegie. Left brig Marietta, just arr.

Brig Victory, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crocker, Point Petre Aug. 5, and East Harbor 26th, with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Fairchild, New Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith & Co.

Brig Fashion, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Naguabo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Handy, (of Goldsboro,) Handy, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig John Pierce, (of Newport, R. I.,) Norton, Sagua Aug. 30, with sugar to master.

Brig Black Hawk, (of Harrington,) Grace, Cienfuegos Aug. 21, with sugar to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig Henry M. Hine, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Dart, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Haskell, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Kennebunk, for Baltimore, in ballast.

Brig Hudson, Waterman, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Mary E. Pierce, Chase, Hyannis 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to master. 3d inst., off Havana, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Miama, on a cruise.

Schr. Albion, (Swed.,) Udderberg, Tobasco 38 ds., with mahogany, bound to Liverpool; put into this port short of water and provisions.

Schr. Dolphin, (Br., of Arichat,) Taylor, Savanilla Aug. 22, with hides, &c., to F. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of Calais,) Haggerty, Miragoane Aug. 27, with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Jessup, Havana Aug. 30, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, (of Tremont,) Booth, Manzanilla 22 ds., with palm leaf, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. John Neilson, (Br.,) Burt, Bridgeport, in ballast to master.

Schr. O. L. Scull, Scull, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and shingles to master.

Schr. Zulma, Armstrong, Machias 9 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Arabine, Jasper, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clements, Windsor, N. S. 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Majestic, Wentworth, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. J. V. Troop, (Br., of Port George, N. S.,) Moore, Guantanamo, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallett, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Gazette, Boult, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.

Schr Sea Mark, Bawlan, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham 3 ds., nails.

Schr. Lookout, Mitchell, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. A. S. Wiswell, Phillips, Boston 3 ds.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogg, Harwich 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Texas, Orr, Norfolk Va. 10 ds., deals to master.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Chadwick, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Chipman, Carroll, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Sea Shell, Holmes, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. D. Ellis, Robbins, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Herbert Mankin, Lovell, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Arion, Chase, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Charlotte Graves, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Banner, Tufts, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Mountain Home, Holmes, Harwich, in ballast.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Robbins, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Boston, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Below.

Brig Carl, (Pruss.) from Cardiff. Also, 1 ship, unknown.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport New-York, Washington, D. C.

Steamships Arago, and Star of the South.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Arrived, ships Liverpool Packet, Liverpool; Geo. Raynes, Cadiz; brigs Amele, Port-au-Prince; O. Adams, Matanzas; steamship Merrimac, Alexandria.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The ship Phantom, (of Boston,) from San Francisco for Kong Kong, was lost, June 14, on Pratos Shoal. Part of crew arrived at Hong Kong. A British war steamer has gone for the remainder.—(By telegraph to S. S. Gilpin, Merchants' and Exchange Reading Rooms, corner Exchange-place and William-st.)

VESSEL ASHORE.—The French bark Therese, hence, the 10th inst., for Queenstown, is ashore on Jones' Beach, L. I. She lies badly on.—(Favor of Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The Br. bark Eremango, and Danish bark Emma Arvigne, have come to the Upper Quarantine to discharge cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Andrews—whaling bark, of and for New-Bedford, Aug. 15, lat. 5 30 N., lon. 33 23 W.

Charles Cooper—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 152 ds. out; Sept. 7, lat. 32 12, lon. 69 05.

Carl—Pruss. brig, from Cardiff for New-York; 10th inst., off Montauk.

Elizabeth Ann—fishing schr., (of Barnstable,) 31,000 fish; had taken 1,000 that day; Aug. 23, lat. 44 07, lon. 50 20; same time, fishing schr. Express.

Geo Campbell—schr. from Manzanilla for New-York; no date given, off Key West.

George Henry—whaling bark, of and for New-London from Davis Straits; had been frozen in in Davis Straits two Winters; Sept. 5, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 13.

Helena—Br. bark, from Manila for St. Thomas, for orders; Aug. 16, lat. 6 50 N., lon. 33 W.

Olivia—bark, bound west; Aug. —, lat. 45 41, lon. 46 22.

Star of the West—ship, bound east; July 30, lot. 55 18, lon. 10 32.

Telegraph—fishing schr., (of New-York,) 10 ds. out; 7th inst., 15 miles east of Nantucket.

Tuscarora—U. S. gunboat, on a cruise; Aug 12, 15 miles east of Gibraltar.

White Sea—bark, stg. east; Aug. 21, lat. 46 06, lon. 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane Aug. 27, bark America, for Philadelphia in 10 ds.; schrs. Benj. Willis, for New-York in 3 ds.; Hanover, for Boston in 4 ds.

At Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 27, Br. brig Lady Chapman, for New-York in 5 ds.

At Sagua Aug. 30, brigs Vesta, for New-York in 5 ds.; S. P. Brown, for do. in 3 ds.; Isle, for do. in 5 ds.

[PER EDINBURGH.]

Arrived from New-York—Morning Star, at Dublin; Evadne, Waterford; Muresborke, War Hawk, Algoa, at Falmouth; Maria Olille, and Compeer, at Deal; George Compreise, Great Western, Somersetshire, Universe, Ellwood Walter, Maduress, E. S. Flora, and Lawrence, at Liverpool; Sarah Ann, Lina, Danny, Symerter, Herenia, Sarah Mandella, at Queenstown; Liffy, at Belfast.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Western Ocean, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Isabella, at Helvoet; Isabella D. Jones, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Buenos Ayres—Beverly, at Queenstown.

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AND

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PIERCE EGAN'S
STARTLING ROMANCE.
THE SCARLET FLOWER,
OR THE
TOKEN OF LOVE, FAITH AND DEATH
seems to have
ENCHANTED THE READERS
of the
SUNDAY MERCURY.
The demand for the
OPENING CHAPTERS
has literally
EXHAUSTED ALL THE EDITIONS
of the
GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL
in which they have appeared.

To satisfy the still unappeased appetite of the public, the publishers of the SUNDAY MERCURY have prepared a careful and comprehensive digest of the FIVE OPENING CHAPTERS, which, together with a NEW INSTALLMENT of the story, will be presented in their paper of TO-MORROW. The plot of this moving and marvelous Romance unfolds magnificently, and the interest grows deeper and deeper at every stage of its development. But it is not alone in the department of FICTION that the Sunday Mercury excels. The

REALITIES OF THE DAY

are set forth in its columns by a corps of

REPORTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

that as regards number, intelligence and means of obtaining the

EARLIEST AND MOST VALID NEWS,

has no rival among the staffs attached to the leading newspapers of New-York. The proof of this statement is to be found in the

COLUMNS OF EXCLUSIVE INTELLIGENCE.

which its varied pages every week afford. Its

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

up to

FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING

Regularly contain veritable information from the

SEAT OF WAR,

not to be found in any other public print published that day. Hence its success—a success without a parallel in newspaper history in this country.

MULTIPLY BY TWO

the COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS, and you will then have about the number of copies of the SUNDAY MERCURY actually sold on Sunday last. If any Sunday cotemporary will join issue with the proprietors of the leading Sunday newspaper on this question, they will be happy to put the matter to the test of comparison, and give the widest possible publicity to the result for the benefit of advertisers and the satisfaction of the reading public.

THE REBEL INVASION
OF
NORTHERN TERRITORY
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW

Will contain the dispatches received in Washington from the headquarters of

OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND,

and from all other points where

DANGER IS APPREHENDED,

Up to 4 o'clock on Sunday Morning. Bear in mind also that the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the SUNDAY MERCURY, (outside of the news transmitted by the agents of the Associated Press,) may be again, as they have already been in many important instances,

IN ADVANCE

Of information from all other sources. It is well understood that

A BATTLE IS IMMINENT

On the Upper Potomac, and should news of such an event arrive before daylight to-morrow it will appear in the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

Which now enjoys a circulation equal to double the united issues of all the other Sunday papers.

THE CONSCRIPTION.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW

Will contain a budget of the latest and most interesting intelligence as to

THE ENLISTMENTS,
THE ENROLLMENTS,
and
THE DRAFT,

In New-York, Brooklyn, the State, and the country at large.

The tables, &c., will show the precise number of men who have volunteered

UNDER BOTH CALLS.

Also, the number to be selected by lot at the approaching draft, and the proportion which the number required bears to the number enrolled in every city, county and district. By this means every man liable to military duty will be able to ascertain his chance in the great military lottery. The former tables in the SUNDAY MERCURY furnished the whole daily Press with data which some of them have ever since been quoting. The information in to-morrow's paper will be still more full and complete. It is by this sort of enterprise that the SUNDAY MERCURY has obtained a circulation equal to double the combined issues of all the other Sunday Newspapers.

"SPARKLING AND BRIGHT!"
THE HUMOR OF THE DAY.

ORPHEUS C. KERR'S SARCASMS—JOKES BY A BORDER STATE "CONSERVATIVE"—THE CRY OF THE CONTRABANDS—GOSSIP FROM UTAH—THE "WHITE MAN," and other richly humorous and seriously satirical things shine in the famous "Sunday Talk" of to-morrow's

SUNDAY MERCURY,

to which the whole public, "without distinction of age or sex," are referred.

Perhaps the Great Sunday Journal of New-York never offered its hundred thousand readers a more piquant and exhilarating array of laughables than constitute its quota for to-morrow.

ORPHEUS C. KERR

is in a particularly rollicking mood this week, and after drawing upon his countless memories of "the Sixth Ward, my boy," for a parallel to the present "calmness" of Washington, and giving a fresh instance of Captain Villiam Brown's proverbial wisdom, he distinctly sets forth the National Military plan for bagging the Southern Confederacy, in a lucid and encouraging manner.

THE "WHITE MAN," is an article of particular interest to all who have a pride in their complexion, and presents a powerful argument in favor of a white face. Read it, white men!

THE CRY OF THE CONTRABANDS, is a capital specimen of witty political verse, its sentiments being those of some well-meaning but rather arbitrary reasoners.

Next come the JOKES OF A BORDER STATE "CONSERVATIVE," which are bound to tickle the believers in all creeds, as they are spicy, without having the partisan tint.

The HAPPY LAND OF UTAH will be pleasantly represented in the "Table Talk" by a genial and gossipy epistle from a sojourner there.

In A SONG FOR THE UNSUNG, the public will find a poem upon just the last subject selected by poets, though it is a subject eminently worthy the finest inspiration of the muse.

To read these inimitable lucubrations, as well as a choice variety of elegant stories, entertaining miscellany and unrivaled selections, the public have only to buy, for to-morrow morning's breakfast table,

THE SUNDAY MERCURY,

which, besides being a journal of literary recreation, is also celebrated all over the country for the extent and reliability of its

WAR NEWS,

the latter including all the dispatches to the "Associated Press," up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, in addition to special telegraphic correspondence from all points of interest, and letters from all the principal camps in the country.

Those who take the SUNDAY MERCURY need take no other paper on Sunday morning, as its columns present the latest intelligence, both of National and Local affairs, and its vast fund of literary matter includes things to suit all reputable tastes. Its circulation is greater, by several thousands, than that of all the other Sunday papers of the City combined; a fact clearly demonstrating the estimation in which it is held by the people.

A BUSINESS TALK
with
BUSINESS MEN.

It is mathematically clear that the value of an advertisement to the advertiser is in exact proportion to the publicity it obtains. If he pays a certain sum to have it placed before a thousand pairs of eyes, he will be willing, of course, to pay a larger sum to place it before two thousand, ten thousand, or a hundred thousand pairs. Now

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

publishes and circulates every Sunday about double the number of papers issued by all of its cotemporaries of the Sunday Newspaper Press. It would be an insult to the understandings of mercantile men to suppose that they do not appreciate the advantage of communicating with the world of buyers through such a medium; and, in order that they may convince themselves that the SUNDAY MERCURY *has* the circulation it claims, the proprietors offer free access to their books, their press-room, and to every other source of information they possess, to all who feel inclined to ascertain the facts, beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil. Economy—especially in these times—renders it incumbent upon the business man to give his advertisements a wide publicity at as moderate a cost as possible. This he does *not* do when he pays the prices, or nearly the prices charged by the SUNDAY MERCURY, to obscure sheets with less than a tithe of its circulation. This he *does* do when he talks to the world through the business columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.